

Norway Takes Time Out

The refusal of the Norwegian voters to enter the Common Market (and the promised resignation of the pro-market government) will not greatly affect the ability of Western Europe to enhance its economic unity. Even though there may be some domino effect upon neighboring Denmark, neither of the two Scandinavian countries are essential to the predominantly industrialized grouping formed under the Treaty of Rome. Nevertheless, the absence of nations with the advanced democracy and strong social order so characteristic of Scandinavia will be felt in Common Market councils, and the European idea the market embodies has suffered a blow.

As interesting as the results of the Norwegian plebiscite on the market, is the union of contrasts that achieved them. Leftists who regard the Common Market as an expression of the capitalist West joined with nationalists of the right, and purely parochial fishermen and farmers with idealistic environmentalists—an expression of precisely the kind of varied discontent that is so common in so many mixed Western economies today, including the United States.

There are special Norwegian reasons for the reaction to the Common Market, however. Many of the people of that country, without necessarily casting back to the great

days of Magnus the Good, are aware of the difficulties they suffered for centuries under the rule of the Danes and then from 1814 to 1905, in personal union with Sweden under the Swedish kings. The latter experience, in which Norway had a large degree of autonomy, but one which varied with circumstances and caused continual friction, probably has had considerable impact on recent generations. It is one, moreover, that bears a particular resemblance to the kind of grant of sovereignty demanded by the Common Market now—and what may be expected for the future, if the European idea takes political shape.

It need not be assumed that this Norwegian decision will necessarily hold true for all time. If the Community works, if membership becomes more attractive, if the end of the Outer Seven economic bloc brings difficulties that cannot be made good by closer Scandinavian economic association, Norway may become willing to accede. That country, after all, suffered acutely by its isolation when Germany struck in 1940; it is not dominated by the same kind of self-righteous neutralism that afflicts Sweden, and it is by that much more amenable to the logic of facts. Norway has not seceded from Europe. It has simply taken time out to consider what Europe really means.

Martial Law in the Philippines

In the Philippines, President Marcos has proclaimed martial law, justifying his act—unprecedented in Manila's 26 years of independence—by citing a Communist rebellion "enjoying the active and material support of a foreign power." The move is not entirely a surprise. Just two months ago the country's defense minister, complaining that the United States was supplying insufficient military aid, declared that the scale of Communist guerrilla activity would soon force Washington to take more notice. Mr. Marcos's first step as military dictator was to arrest his legal political opposition. His critics at home wonder if he is trying to conjure up enough of a sense of crisis to justify continued personal rule when his second term ends next year.

Mr. Marcos has also promised to institute sweeping social reforms. The need for them is undisputed. The Philippines is the classic "soft state." Successive periods of Spanish and American colonial rule helped establish a ruling class which has been unforgivably indifferent to the claims of common people. Popular struggles against the authorities have bubbled for decades. The most prom-

inent was first organized by the "Huks," a peasant organization created in 1942 to fight the Japanese and their Filipino collaborators. The Huks' Communist component ensured that Manila would receive considerable American assistance in the struggle against them after World War II. On the same basis, the United States has maintained major military bases, Clark Field for the Air Force, Subic Bay for the Navy.

In every quadrennial Philippine election the people have been promised reform. They have never gotten it on any even partially adequate scale. Reorganized as the "People's Liberation Army" and dubbed by their enemies as "Maosist," the Huks are now blamed by President Marcos for his country's latest travails. For him to try to pre-empt the peasant-guerrilla groups with effective reforms, rather than to concentrate on military suppression of them, would be a new departure. Whether Mr. Marcos has the will and power and time to make such an effort will be crucial for the Philippines, and for the American position there as well.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Cooperative Competition

President Nixon's address to the International Monetary Fund was most welcome, as it clarified what U.S. representatives should have made clear long ago: That the United States will work for a major reform of the world monetary system; that it wants that system to be both equitable and open; and that it seeks, and will itself live by, a "realistic code of conduct for nations" not only in the monetary area but also in foreign trade and investment.

The dangerous implication of the President's earlier formulation of U.S. policy, emphasizing the pursuit of the national interest in a world dominated by five great powers—the United States, Western Europe, Japan, China, and the Soviet Union—was that this country was committed to a highly aggressive strategy that would enable it to triumph over its rivals. This doctrine found an ardent champion in former Secretary of the Treasury Connally.

The President's statement represented a significant modification of that line—a recognition that it makes no sense for

friendly nations to conduct economic policy as though it were an extension of war by other means, but rather that each nation has a basic and long-term interest in the prosperity of others as well as itself.

What the nations of the world need to create is a cooperative environment in which their individual businesses and industries can trade and compete. And what this means is intergovernmental cooperation setting rules of fair play, distinct from intergovernmental rivalry setting the stage for economic warfare.

Economics itself, said Mr. Nixon, means "the laws of the house." And he added, "This house we live in—this community of nations—needs far better laws to guide our future economic conduct." It is now up to Secretary of the Treasury Shultz to indicate more specifically what the United States believes those international economic laws should be. By his broad statement of purpose, Mr. Nixon lent urgency and weight to the statement that Mr. Shultz makes.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Brandt's Failure

West German Chancellor Willy Brandt asked for a vote of confidence and received a negative response. The "defeat" was sought, and was sealed by the deliberate abstention from voting of Brandt and his cabinet members. This intentional self-defeat of the Bonn coalition is now being presented as virtually an act of altruism designed to give the West German voters a chance to set matters straight.

This is one of those distorting half-truths. The synthetic act did indeed aim at clearing the path for early new elections, but it was staged under compulsion rather than done voluntarily. The compulsion resides in the

fact that, for months now, the present government has lacked a secure basis for continuing to govern. As a government it has failed—there is no other word for it, and no party terminology can transform the fact into something pleasant.

—From the *Neue Zürcher Zeitung* (Zurich).

Trouble in the Philippines

The troubles which are besetting the Philippines continuously as reflected at every election year (about 300 persons were killed last November) originated from the instability in the social and political situation in the country. In order to realize (stability) a leader in the caliber of Maguiness is needed.

—From the *Kompas* (Jakarta).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

September 27, 1897

LONDON—The way women are crowding the sterner sex out of billets in commercial pursuits in London is continually becoming more apparent. Competition between men and women has been very keen and the demand for girls as shorthand writers and typists is growing. There was once a great deal of conservatism in regard to the employment of women in London, but all that has been got rid of now.

Fifty Years Ago

September 27, 1922

NEW YORK—In the 10th inning of the game with the St. Louis Cardinals yesterday, Frankie Frisch clattered across the plate with the run that made himself and the other N.Y. Giants champions of the National League for the second consecutive year. It was a happy year for John McGraw, marking as it did the eighth year that one of his teams has clinched the flag. The Little Napoleon's record is one that no other manager can equal.



Where We Are in Vietnam

By Anthony Lewis

NEW YORK—By the end of this week President Nixon will have presided over the Vietnam war for longer than it took the United States to fight and win World War II. From Pearl Harbor to Japan's surrender it was three years, eight months and one week.

This is, therefore, an appropriate time to look at the record. What have been the costs and the achievements of the Nixon policy in Vietnam over the last three years, eight months and one week?

The direct cost in American lives is 15,343 men killed in action and 8,164 "nonhostile deaths," as the Pentagon calls them—Americans killed in Indochina by such things as aircraft failure, not enemy action. Another 53,375 men have been wounded seriously enough to be hospitalized.

Asian military casualties are less certain. South Vietnam has lost more than 80,000 of its own soldiers killed during the Nixon years, and 240,000 wounded; it claims more than 400,000 Communist troops killed and 600,000 wounded.

Precision Lacking

Civilian victims are much more numerous, although again precision is not possible. A Senate subcommittee has made these estimates for the last three and one-half years: 165,000 South Vietnamese civilians killed, 400,000 wounded and 1,850,000 made refugees. There are no reliable figures for North Vietnamese civilian victims.

From President Nixon's inaugural through the month of August 1972, American planes dropped about 3,750,000 tons of bombs on North and South Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia. The figure is currently running close to 100,000 tons a month.

According to cautious estimates

by Prof. Arthur H. Westing and E. W. Pfeiffer, the bombs dropped during the Nixon administration have left approximately 7,500,000 craters in Indochina. They have displaced 750 million cubic yards of earth. Budget figures put the cost of the Vietnam war to the United States since January 1969 at \$80 billion. But that does not include much of the cost of outside bases serving the war, or of aid to South Vietnam and Cambodia. The true cost of carrying on the war has probably exceeded \$100 billion.

All this has been spent—lives and money and nature—to carry out a stated policy of American withdrawal from Vietnam. U.S. ground forces have largely been withdrawn. There were 542,000 American soldiers in Vietnam in January 1969. Today there are 38,000. But in other respects the trend is different.

In January, 1969, there were 72,000 Navy and Air Force men of the Seventh Fleet off Vietnam and at the bomber bases in Thailand. Today the official figure is 84,000. The number serving the war at the B-52 base in Guam and in other places is not disclosed, but it would bring the total of Americans involved in the war in September 1972 to over 100,000.

The United States is now using 300 B-52s in Vietnam. North and South—almost double the number deployed in January 1969. There are 800 smaller U.S. planes, fighter-bombers, compared with 1,000 to 1,200 in 1969. Four six-craft carriers are operating off Vietnam, twice as many as in January, 1969.

With the high level of American air activity, substantial losses continue. Since the U.S. resumed heavy bombing of the North last April, the Saigon command has reported the loss of 101 planes. Reports from Vietnam put the number of American air-

men missing or captured in that time at 105.

What have we achieved in those three years, eight months and one week in the war that still goes on?

In the official Washington view the significant accomplishment is that the Saigon government has survived. Despite the massive American ground withdrawal, Gen. Thieu is still in office.

On the other hand, the greatest use of explosive power by any country in any war in the history of the world has not crushed the other side, politically or militarily. The Communists have substantial control or influence in many parts of South Vietnam—probably as much there as in 1969, and certainly more in the other countries of Indochina. The Times correspondent in Saigon wrote this month that the Communists' military position in the South is vastly better than it was a year ago and is virtually unchanged in Laos and Cambodia.

No Stability

In short, three years, eight months and one week of American fighting in Indochina have not achieved stability on our terms. The reason is no secret: We are trying to impose an alien system on a people with a long history of resistance to alien intrusion, against a political force that is the legitimate representative of Vietnamese nationalism. Until we stop that attempt, there can be no stability and no peace. The other day an American officer in Da Nang said: "We are really giving it to them with B-52 strikes. Out in the hills around Quang Tri, wherever there are reports of two or three people gathered together, they are being hit with B-52s." In terms of military effectiveness, politics and morale that is where we are in Vietnam.

Letters

Soviet Ransoms

I support without reservations the protests and accusations addressed to the Soviet government against their "ransom" policy. It is undoubtedly a medieval and immoral practice proper to totalitarian regimes only. But in qualifying this practice as discriminatory, various protesters, from the 90 U.S. congressmen to Abraham S. Karlikov (JET, Sept. 21) are guilty of bias.

True, the "ransom" policy applies, in practice, mostly to Jews. But this is not because of anti-Jewish discrimination, rather the contrary. Nobody else is allowed to emigrate, payment or no payment. The few non-Jews who managed to obtain an exit visa have done it by "finding" more or less fictitious Jewish relatives in Israel.

Life is not easy for Jews in the Soviet Union. But how about the Crimean Tatars, who are not even permitted to settle in their homeland (the Crimean peninsula) within the Soviet Union, let alone go abroad? How about the collective farm workers, or more than 20 percent of the population, who cannot move from their villages because they are not given passports except when the boys are conscripted into military service? Life is not easy for Jews in the

Soviet Union. Life is not easy in the Soviet Union, period. But if the congressmen, or Mr. McGovern, or other public figures, are genuinely distressed and angered by the humanity of the Soviet government, and not simply eager for the Jewish votes, they might remember other people in the Soviet Union. They have no pressure groups to speak for them, but they also bleed when they are wounded. During a recent trip to the Soviet Union, a prominent dissenter (he is now imprisoned) asked me: "Do we have to be Jews for the world to condemn what is being done to us?"

PETER A. PRITTI,
Frankfurt.

'Unhappy Choice'

Joseph Kraft's "Unhappy Choice" (JET, Sept. 8) unfortunately reflects a heady nostalgia for the Kennedy years which we can ill afford at this time. We all remain in measure captivated by the image of the presidency and of America "before the fall." But is it really fair to the candidates to measure them against this kind of standard? How often does one find a President who can measure up to Mr. Kraft's moral standards and govern effectively at the same time? Neither President Nixon nor

Sen. McGovern are running on the sainthood ticket (although the senator has occasionally tried on the white robe for size). In the years ahead it will be hard enough to find a President who is competent; to find fault with politicians because they show human failings is to miss the essential fact that statesmen can choose only between relative evils: the good in absolute terms is a brass ring which does not come by very often. Sometime in this campaign I would like to see a column which assesses four Nixon years in such terms: to look at progress made instead of measuring everything against an impossible ideal or against unfulfillable rhetoric.

JOHN A. SHAW,
Paris.

POW's

We send U.S. airmen to bomb North Vietnam. Some of them are captured. We want the North Vietnamese to return them to their homes and families so that they can carry out further bombing missions. There is a curious mixture of callousness and sentimentality in this. Has there ever been so much talk of prisoners of war during any previous war? And what of the North Vietnamese prisoners captured by us? S. KISNER,
Gstaad, Switzerland.

U.S. Bombing in N. Vietnam

Visit to a Ruined City

This is the last of a series of articles by the chief Washington correspondent of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, who just returned from two weeks—Sept. 1 to 16—in North Vietnam.

By Richard Dudman
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WASHINGTON—The ruined city of Nam Dinh is an object lesson in how not to destroy an enemy industrial center. American bombs have wrecked most of the city, once the third largest in North Vietnam, not only the big textile mill that supposedly was the principal target but also commercial shops, schools, houses, apartment buildings, most of the civic center and parts of a 300-bed hospital.

But the mill continues to operate, at least on a reduced scale. So do the shops, the schools and the hospitals.

All have been moved out into the villages and hamlets and along the roads of the surrounding countryside, together with most of the city's population.

Pain and Misery

The U.S. bombing policy has brought pain and misery to many civilian bystanders in and around Nam Dinh and has provided an anti-U.S. show-place for the North Vietnamese to take foreign visitors.

But it has been a substantial failure in its apparent chief objective: to halt the operation of the textile industry there. In a dispersed and largely bomb-proof fashion, the industrial community continues to operate. Even the passenger train to and from Hanoi continues to run, slipping in and out of the bombed-out Nam Dinh station after nightfall. Nam Dinh, built under the French in 1900, lies in the midst of the rice paddies of the Red River Delta, 45 miles southeast of Hanoi in Nam Ha province. Its normal population of 130,000 now is 90 percent evacuated, officials said.

The factory was designated a military target in the Johnson administration and again in the Nixon administration. North Vietnamese officials said its 13,000 workers produced canvas, poplin and blankets as well as sheeting, tablecloths, silk goods and cotton material. Civilian clothing, canvas is needed for covers for the guns and supply trucks moving down the Ho Chi Minh Trail and across the Demilitarized Zone into South Vietnam. Poplin is needed for military uniforms. All armies need blankets.

U.S. bombers did a thorough job on the factory. The five-story main building was gutted, with gaping holes in its roof and brick walls. Some of the floors had collapsed. Wreckage of nearby sheet metal factory sheds was torn and twisted among the rubble of what used to be brick walls.

School Wrecked

Shattered textile machinery could be seen in the wreckage of what officials said had been a vocational school for training textile workers.

Within a block or two of the factory, officials pointed out the wreckage of what they said had been a municipal cultural center, a workers' club, an open-air bandstand, a Buddhist pagoda, an exhibition hall, a post office and a library. They said those buildings were destroyed by bombing attacks on May 13, June 11 and June 30 of this year.

A three-story building several blocks away, described as part of a workers' housing project, was wrecked by a bomb they said hit it July 28 of this year. Farther from the factory, at a distance of perhaps a half mile, stood the remains of the hospital. Two buildings described as the pediatric department were wrecked, one of them apparently by a direct hit. Officials said it was struck by one of 10 bombs dropped on the area on June 20.

"The staff and the patients had already been evacuated two days before the bombs hit," a member of a 20-man hospital militia unit said. The group, armed with rifles, was all that had remained behind.

"We went into the shelter when we heard the planes. No one was injured," he said. The nearest anti-aircraft artillery had been outside the hospital grounds, he said. None could be seen inside the compound.

The chief of the foreign affairs bureau of the provincial administration committee, Tran Hung, said that the factory and the city had been bombed 40 times in the Johnson administration, starting June 8, 1965.

Rebuilding Started

"After Johnson stopped, we began to rebuild," he said. "But we were always on guard and did not concentrate all the machinery back in the factory." On May 6, 1972, Nixon sent his planes to attack the city of Nam Dinh as well as the factory. Since then they have attacked the city on 30 different days. On only three of those days were

the attacks against the fact that the city was an object lesson in how not to destroy an enemy industrial center. American bombs have wrecked most of the city, once the third largest in North Vietnam, not only the big textile mill that supposedly was the principal target but also commercial shops, schools, houses, apartment buildings, most of the civic center and parts of a 300-bed hospital.

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EW PERSPECTIVES—French Culture Ministry artists have superimposed new buildings on La Défense over the existing view up the Champs Elysées, with one building shell ready in place. The Ministry, which vigorously opposes the project, contends it will destroy what is regarded as Paris's longest, grandest and most famous vista.

In Complex Just West of Paris

French Due to Approve Hated Skyscrapers

By James Goldsborough
PARIS, Sept. 26 (UPI).—The government is expected to give approval this week to a project that nobody in the government likes: the skyscraper complex just west of Paris known as La Défense.

Until several weeks ago there was a good chance that the multi-billion-franc complex would be stopped by outraged Parisians. Some of them officials—who believed that the buildings had gone too far. There was even a strong chance that the one existing tower, which already has reached 214 meters, would be decapitated, cut down to 142 meters.

That operation alone would have cost at least 100 billion francs, but it seemed that the Finance Ministry was ready to say, "A monumental error," said Finance Minister Valéry Giscard d'Estaing of the project when he saw the tower. Jacques Duhamel, the culture minister, was even more explicit: "A horror," he said. Duhamel's ministry began an active campaign to convince the government that the Paris skyline must be saved no matter what the cost.

"One More Scandal" "Finally," said someone close to Mr. Duhamel. "It was the Aranda scandal affair that beat us. The government simply doesn't have the courage to stop the project now. It would be one more scandal just as the election campaign approaches." Mr. Aranda, a former public works official, has been giving newspapers documents that he says implicate 43 public personalities in various scandals.

For the Culture Ministry, La Défense is the supreme architectural insult to Paris—worse even than the Maine-Montparnasse tower. The ministry says La Défense destroys what has been the city's most magnificent perspective, from the Louvre up the Champs-Élysées, through the Arc de Triomphe and to, in the culture Ministry's words, "the heavens beyond."

When La Défense is finished, instead of the heavens, the viewer from Place de la Concorde will be able to see from various angles at least six skyscrapers towering over the Arc. And cutting across its middle he will see two 132-meter-high buildings with mirror walls in which Paris, from the Arc, will be able to look at itself.

"Actually, the mirror would be funny if it were not so serious," said the man from the ministry. "They are just now discovering that there will be a heat problem, and that when the sun is out it is going to be very hot at La Défense."

Project Dates to 1984 The origins of the project go back to 1964 when the government chose La Défense for a huge office complex. Aware of the sensitive problem of perspectives, officials put a limit of 142 meters on the buildings, which meant that no building, as seen from

Place de la Concorde, would have been above the Arc. Hundreds of millions of francs were spent to prepare La Défense including a beautiful, and costly, rapid-transit system.

Forecasts showed that even with all the project's 800,000 square meters sold, the state's losses would be enormous. It was decided to double the surface area. The 142-meter height limit was removed.

"That was the error," says the Culture Ministry. "The buildings could have spread out to the sides, or behind. You can't ruin the Paris perspectives simply because Mr. Fiat wants his building to be higher than anyone else's."

Look Into the Future But it was not until last April that the Culture Ministry acted. Mr. Duhamel, crossing the Tuileries to his office, looked up and there was the shell of the Groupement des Assurances Nationales (GAN) building. Mr. Giscard d'Estaing, whose office is in the Louvre and who had approved the 1968 decision doubling the interior space, apparently discovered the tower only this month. "We did not want that," he wrote in a published letter.

Both the Finance and Culture Ministries set to work on projects to limit the height of the buildings yet to come, and to cut back the existing GAN shell. Early this month it appeared as though the Defense project would be radically altered, with GAN cut back to the original 142-meter limit. Then came the Aranda affair.

But the imminent government decision to go ahead with the project despite the wave of protests will not upset everybody. Paul Delouvrier, a former prefect of Paris, wrote two weeks ago that a better idea would be to keep La Défense and raze the Arc de Triomphe.

"Symbol of the military victories of the Emperor and his 386 generals," Mr. Delouvrier wrote to Le Monde. "The Arc is for me a symbol of the French decadence that lasted more than a century, and was due to the bloodshed of the Napoleonic

Contempt Charge Dismissed for 4 War Veterans

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 26 (AP).—A federal appeals court has dismissed contempt charges against four anti-war veterans who were twice jailed in Tallahassee, Fla., for refusing to testify before a grand jury investigating protest plans for the Democratic and Republican National Conventions. The court said yesterday that the government failed to deny it did not use illegal telephone taps. The 42-page opinion handed down by the Fifth U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals cleared Robert Wayne Beverly, 27, of Austin, Texas; John Chambers, 24, of St. Petersburg, Fla.; and Jack Jennings and William Bruce Horton, both 22, of Gainesville, Fla. The four, all members of Vietnam Veterans Against the War, were jailed first in July and later in August when they refused to answer questions before a U.S. grand jury probing the VVAW's plans for protests during the conventions in Miami Beach during the summer.

Brandt Gets Prize BONN, Sept. 26 (AP).—Chancellor Willy Brandt was awarded today the first annual Reinhold Niebuhr prize for his work for freedom and peace as federal chancellor and former West Berlin mayor. The \$5,000 prize was handed to Mr. Brandt by Christopher Niebuhr, son of the American Protestant theologian, who died last year. Mr. Brandt shares his prize with the Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, president of Notre Dame University and head of the U.S. Civil Rights Commission.

U.S. Envoy to Danes Quits WASHINGTON, Sept. 26 (UPI).—President Nixon today accepted the resignation of Fred J. Russett as ambassador to Denmark.

Obituaries

Eleanor Glueck, Expert on Delinquency

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Sept. 26 (AP).—Eleanor Glueck, 74, a partner with her husband in pioneering Harvard Law School studies of crime and delinquency, was found dead yesterday.

Police said the preliminary autopsy report indicated that the death was accidental. They said her husband, Sheldon Glueck, found her, clad in a nightgown, face down in water in a bathtub at her home.

Mrs. Glueck was a research associate in criminology at Harvard Law School when she retired in 1964 after 36 years on the staff. Her husband retired in 1968 from the law faculty.

Since their marriage in 1922, the Gluecks had collaborated on researching and writing scores of books and articles on the careers of criminals and juvenile delinquents. Among the products of the research were "Social Prediction Tables," successfully used to identify potential juvenile delinquents at an early age.

Their first major joint work was "Five Hundred Criminal Careers," published in 1930.

A 10-year study of juvenile delinquency, comparing 506 delinquents with 500 nondelinquent boys, produced a 1950 book, "Unraveling Juvenile Delinquency."

Fifteen years later they published what was described as the first follow-up study in the history of criminology, a work that included a control study of nondelinquents.

Mrs. Glueck was born in New York City and graduated from Harvard College there. She received master's and doctoral degrees in education at Harvard.

Nicholas Christofilos LIVERMORE, Calif., Sept. 26 (AP).—Nicholas C. Christofilos,

58, one of the nation's foremost nuclear scientists, died of an apparent heart attack yesterday at nearby Hayward, where he lived alone.

Mr. Christofilos was in charge of the Astron Project at the University of California's Radiation Laboratory here at the time of his death.

The project is an attempt to create a clean, inexhaustible power by harnessing the kinds of thermonuclear-fusion reactions that go on in the centers of stars and in the hydrogen bomb, a colleague said.

Astron is one of several major controlled-fusion experiments, and is based on Mr. Christofilos's own concept for containing the hot nuclear fuel with magnetic forces produced by a colling stream of electrons moving at nearly the speed of light.

Mr. Christofilos, a native of Boston, graduated with electrical and mechanical engineering degrees in 1938 at the National Technical University in Athens. He returned to the United States after World War II and worked at the Brookhaven Laboratory on Long Island from 1953 to 1956. In that year he came to the University of California laboratory here, where work was progressing on the hydrogen bomb.

Gen. Clarence Huebner WASHINGTON, Sept. 26 (UPI).—Army Lt. Gen. Clarence R. Huebner, 83, retired, who in World War II led the famous 1st Division—the Big Red 1—through its campaigns in Sicily, France and Germany, died in Walter Reed Hospital.

In August, 1946, Gen. Huebner was made chief of staff of U.S. forces in Europe and by November, 1947, had become commanding general of the Army in Europe. In May, 1949, when Gen. Lucius D. Clay retired, Gen. Huebner became acting commander in chief of the European command. He retired in 1950.

Gen. Huebner served as director of the New York State Civil Defense Commission from 1951 to 1961.

John K. Herbert

SOUTHAMPTON, L.I., Sept. 26 (UPI).—John Kingston Herbert, 62, vice-president of Hearst Magazines, Inc., who was widely known in television and publishing as a sales and advertising executive, died Sunday of a heart attack while playing golf.

Mr. Herbert had returned only a month ago to the Hearst organization, with which he had a long previous association.

Leon Koerner

VANCOUVER, British Columbia, Sept. 26 (AP).—Leon Koerner, 80, a Czech refugee who made a fortune with a new timber process and became one of Vancouver's best-known philanthropists, died yesterday. He started a business of curing and drying hemlock, a tree largely neglected by the timber trade, and called the finished product Alaska pine.

Richard Seligman

LONDON, Sept. 26.—Richard Seligman, 94, founder and president of the A.P.V. Group of aluminum companies, has died in Crawley, Sussex. He was a pioneer of autogenous welding of aluminum and of the welding of vessels used in the milk industry.

Blasts Near Lisbon Wreak Two Communication Centers

LISBON, Sept. 26 (AP).—Two explosions shattered Radio Marconi's cable and radio communications centers today crippling communication with North America and southern Africa for several hours.

The centers were cable and radio channel relay stations at Sesimbra and Palmela, beyond the Tagus Estuary, about 40 kilometers south and southeast of Lisbon.

The blasts were caused by plastic explosives triggered by a timing device, officials said.

Officials blamed the explosions on sabotage by militant members of subversive organizations.

Earlier, security police named three persons—a former student, a former journalist and a onetime candidate for the priesthood—as ringleaders of urban terrorism in Portugal. Police linked them to

the illegal Communist movement. The police said 20 persons, including some women, are being held on suspicion of having collaborated with the three leaders or having participated in various acts of violence.

The police statement referred to the attack on the Portuguese Air Force helicopter base at Tancones in March, 1971, the bombing of Lisbon's communications center on the eve of the NATO conference in June of last year, and the recent explosion of some Berlet trucks—destined for the Portuguese Army—as examples of what the groups had been doing.

It also blamed them for bombings at Portuguese consulates in Rotterdam and Luxembourg last year and a blast at the Paris branch of a Portuguese bank in April.

Most Merchants in Brussels Join Tax-Protest Blackout

BRUSSELS, Sept. 26 (AP).—This Common Market capital was a somber city last night.

"Operation Black Wrath" had got off to a good start as a majority of café, restaurant and shop owners turned off their window lights and neon signs for nine days. They are protesting higher taxes and other burdens which they say make it tough for the self-employed to run their businesses.

"Black Wrath" is the name chosen by the Independent Workers and Self-Employed People's Federations for this lights-out action expected to reach a climax next Monday and Tuesday with a

nationwide strike by 500,000 self-employed Belgians.

It is expected to cause chaos—with no gasoline, food, entertainment or services available. Some doctors and dentists will also be joining the strike.

A major objective which the self-employed hope to obtain through this strike is the right of independent workers to participate in the government's economic policy-making decisions alongside trade unions and industrial leaders.

The strike is also a protest against a planned advanced tax levy, bureaucratic tax control and stiff competition from super-markets.

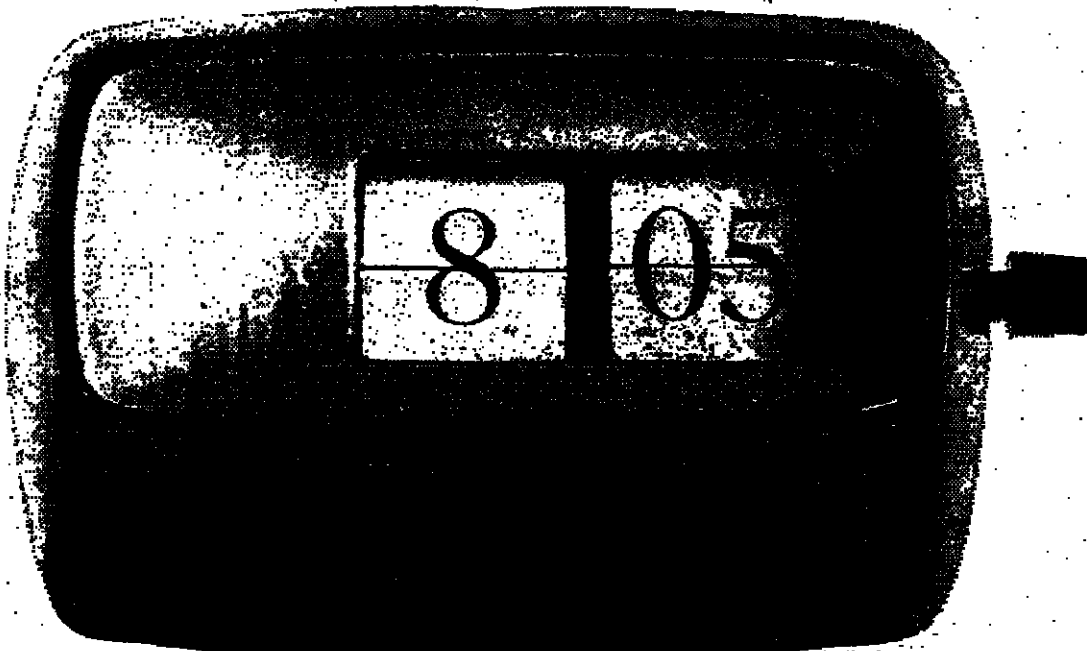
When you say you're flying Lufthansa and will arrive at 8:05, you will be expected at 8:05.

What a reputation we Germans have. Okay, so we are a little nutty about being punctual. That's not so bad when you're trying to get to an important appointment. Certainly it's possible that something may happen to keep us from being on time 100%, but you can bet we're trying. If you're a little late checking in, you'll still see a smiling face. If we're a little late taking off, you'll see a red face.



Lufthansa

the more you fly



Two Men Jailed In Rhodes Fire That Killed 32

RHODES, Greece, Sept. 26 (AP).—An owner of a restaurant "high noon, up in flames Saturday night with the loss of 32 lives as charged and jailed last night. An Irish couple earlier reported by police among the dead turned up in a nearby village today. The couple, James and Ina, plan of Dublin, said they had one to the village of Lindos on the tip of Rhodes Saturday hours before the fire engulfed the restaurant. Police were now confronted with the problem of trying to identify two victims who had been believed to be the Nolans. John Hadjisavvas, the restaurant owner, was arrested and charged along with electrician Jim Bougonas, who installed electrical wiring in the establishment. Both were charged with voluntary multiple manslaughter and with causing grievous bodily harm and arson through neglect.

New York Entertainment

NEW YORK, Sept. 26 (UPI).—This is how critics rate new stage productions in New York:

"That Championship Season," a tragicomedy by Jason Miller about the reunion of an old high school basketball team, which opened on Broadway at the Booth Theater, is the first hit of the season, reports Clive Barnes of The New York Times. "I admired the play when I first saw it at the (Off-Broadway) Public Theater, but it is a deeper and better play than I first thought. It has more layers to it, and much more passion than I originally comprehended," Barnes writes. "When I first saw it I said 'Wow!' Now I think I can say not only 'Wow!' but also 'Ah!'" Barnes also praises A.J. Antoon's "magical" direction and "one of those great classic casts that contribute to Broadway history." Associated Press critic William Glover concurs in praise of the production by the New York Shakespeare Festival. Here is a drama that "grows in retelling," Glover says, setting "a towering standard" for the 1972-73 Broadway season. The cast includes Charles Durning, Richard A. Dyer, Walter McGinn, Michael McGuire and Paul Sorvino.

"Everything for Anybody," a La Mamma production conceived

by Louise Rose and John Braswell, and directed by Mr. Braswell, described by its producers as an "amateur in 12 scenes," got a favorable review from Mel Gussow in The Times. "Although these tall tales are admittedly a specialized delectation, they are—in performance—much funnier than several highly commercial comic shows that I could name," Gussow says. What sets them apart is the "ripeness of the baroque language and the matter-of-fact delivery of the actors." Miss Rose wrote the script, which includes three short stories by Marco Vassil. The music and lyrics are by Tommy Mandel and Miss Rose.

"The Dybbuk," the play by Solomon Askin, is being produced by the Jewish State Theater of Romania at the Brooklyn Academy of Music. "This Romanian production, with its simple, almost diagrammatic sets consisting largely of Nevelson-like boxes, is more subtle in its interpretation than many," Clive Barnes wrote in The Times. "Everything about the production, from the slow opening in the temple with its rather excessive stylization, to the quiet conclusion, concentrates on the simple unfolding of a legend, and glories in just those details of Jewish life that Askin himself was at pains to portray. The acting was most accomplished, and the company clearly work as an ensemble." Frank-Josef Auerbach directed the cast, headed by Leonie Waldman Eliaz as the young girl possessed by a dybbuk, an unquiet spirit searching for peace.

"We Bombed in New Haven," Joseph Heller's play about pilots being killed in a nameless war, is being seen in a new production by Peter John Bailey at the Circle-in-the-Square. "Certainly, Heller's message that killing people is wrong and that war is no kind of game to be taken lightly is timely, true and altogether admirable," says Clive Barnes in The Times. "It is also a little obvious. And its obviousness is remorselessly stressed by a production that takes unsuitably to ridiculous limits. A group of actors is in a theater performing a play about a group of actors performing another play about a war. The idea has little finesse to it, but in its earlier productions the sincerity of Heller's thought and the theatricality of his vision made the play at least viable." The new production, however, "seems to hammer home the play's weaknesses in a most astonishing fashion." The acting is "bland," though the actors are "clearly doing their best."



Colosseum Closed

"While stands the Colosseum, Rome shall stand, when falls the Colosseum, Rome shall fall, and when Rome falls, the world."—Ancient saying of pilgrims to Rome.

ROME, Sept. 26 (UPI).—It was built to last forever. But modern traffic and weather caused its columns to shake and cornices to crumble and today the Colosseum stood empty, quiet, closed.

Rome's superintendent of antiquities ordered the huge elliptical arena built 20 centuries ago closed and had it cordoned off for fear of falling stones. A commission studying the condition of Rome's most famous monument urged that it be restored in such a way as to keep its "integrity" but also so that it would be absolutely safe for the public.

The Forum and the Palatine Hill were closed briefly last week after the commission decided they, too, were unsafe. The commission cited traffic as one of the causes behind the erosion of the monumental reminders of Roman glory.

Experts are studying a way to keep one entrance to the Colosseum, built under the emperor Vespasian in AD 76, open so that visitors could at least get a panoramic view of the scene where gladiators, wild animals, and Christians lost their lives by the hundred. No plans have been announced to isolate the monument from traffic—it is in the center of a rotary. But today, the Colosseum was deserted, and tourists outside shook their heads in disbelief when told they could not go in.

Famed French Restaurant Shuts in N.Y.

NEW YORK, Sept. 26 (NY).—Le Pavillon, for more than three decades the most famous and to many the finest, French restaurant in America, is closing its doors. "Truly, the era of grand luxe restaurant in New York is over," said Stuart Le, the manager and one of the owners.

The elegant restaurant in Ritz Tower Hotel on East 57th Street closed for the summer. Early today employees were telling prospective diners that "definite date" had been set for opening. Later, Mr. Levin said he was not reopening "this season," but he made it clear that he considered the famous restaurant a thing of the past.

His voice filled with emotion, Mr. Levin said: "The Colony, gone, the Baroque just closed, doors, Café Chauvin is gone. There simply are not enough patrons to keep a restaurant in this style in the style it should be kept."

Le Pavillon opened in October 1941, just after the close of World's Fair. The owner, Hector Soule, had left the service of the SS Normandie two years earlier to operate the restaurant, at the fair's French Pavilion.

It was during the late 1950s, a early 1960s that Le Pavillon became a training ground for hundreds of waiters, captains, maitres d'tel and chefs. Besides those who opened their own places, dozens of others brought Mr. Soule, training and standards to restaurants all over the country.

Mr. Soule died of a heart attack in 1968.

Fogging the Meaning of Comic Strips With Analysis

Irving Marder

page, imparted by an artistic intelligence.

The true comic-strip artists—people like George McManus, Winsor McCay (creator of Little Nemo) and George Herriman—were extremely gifted cartoonists who invented private worlds as tangible as those of any novelist or playwright. These were worlds that a child (or an unjaded adult) could enter with no more effort than it takes to turn a newspaper page. The artists, who tend to fog with mystique the outlines of a vigorous popular art form that doesn't need impressarios, have lost sight of (if they indeed ever saw) the element that

makes the comic strip so captivating—the joyous feeling of picking up a newspaper page, brightly colored, in fragrant printers' ink, and meeting old friends in an enchanted world.

This happy state extends also, at its best, to the comic strip linear descendant, the animated cartoon. A brilliant example was recently shown on French television—an American importation called "Points and Counterpoints." Featuring Dustin Hoffman, who also wrote much of the material, as the voice of a cartoon character telling his son a bedtime story, the program reached a towering level of artistry and ingenuity. It is almost certain, one would think, to win all the TV prizes in sight. The story is an uncomplicated one, about a boy who explores a country where everything is point-

ed, including the inhabitants' heads. He acquires a pointy dog named Arrow and, since he himself is round-headed, teaches lessons in tolerance before finding his way home. There is also a beautiful pop-music score, lyrics of which are sung by Harry Nilsson (famous for his record "Everybody's Talkin'") and the integrated effect of words, music and images is almost operatic.

The drawings, in a spiky line reminiscent of two English cartoonists, Ronald Searle and the late Gerald Hefner, are by a artist, presumably American, whose name I couldn't find in the TV program listings or in the fast-moving screen credits. Who ever he may be, he's a master. I hope the cultists don't catch up with him for a century or so.

An Illustration

This, of course, is not true, and to illustrate the point unwittingly a French magazine called *Phoenix* ("renew internationale de la bande dessinée") has just come up with an issue that features a loser: Pete the Tramp, alias Le Père Lachouche, Pete (as younger readers may not know) dates from around 1939, when Charles D. Russell signed a contract with King Features Syndicate for a daily strip. It's a true cartoon strip—unlike strips such as Tarzan or Rip Kirby, which are adventure stories illustrated in a realistic style—and Pete himself is a solid, well-drawn character with much comic potential. The trouble with the strip is that, though some fans will undoubtedly contest this—Pete was neither very funny nor did he, on the other hand, creep into your heart. In a typical sequence of nine panels, we see him working out with dumbbells in the company of a fellow tramp, doing calisthenics and roadwork. Finally they sit down before a checker board and Pete says, "Well then, let's have no alibis about not being in shape for the match!" Is this the stuff American avatars, on any other kind, are made of?

In an accompanying article, Edouard François says that Russell's line is "very sure, very alert," and that his drawings are free of embellishment. All this is true—the strip is executed masterfully. But Pete himself is a non-starter, and should have been left to moulder decently in his paper grave. What he lacks is the quality possessed by such contemporary strip heroes as Jiggs, or Major Hoople, or the Wizard of Id: a dimension deeper than the

Patachou's Sparkling New Show

By Thomas Quinn Curtis

PARIS, Sept. 26 (UPI).—The effervescent Patachou—with her tousled gold hair, roughish smile and champagne sparkle—has returned in triumph to the Théâtre des Variétés, where she is head mistress of an entertaining variety revue. She, of course, is the star, but she has gathered some pleasing numbers to round out the program.

Clad in an auburn jump suit to match her eyes, she comes on at the outset to explain her indecision as to how to make her entrance, demonstrating various methods. That she makes it comically goes without saying and then she graciously introduces her companions, who occupy the evening's first half.

The roller-skaters, Claudia and Milko, spin about and a British lass, Victoria, warbles "Danny Boy" and "Molly Malone" in both English and French, accompanying herself on the guitar. Xavier Morris and Veronica provide a baffling mind-reading act. He goes down into the auditorium to ask her—the remaining blindfolded on stage—to give the names of spectators who present passports and automobile licenses

and to guess telephone numbers found at random in a directory. Seda Amavour, daughter of Charles, makes her singing debut shyly but with a promising sense of rhythm. Michel de La Vega, a wizard, makes watches and wallets disappear and reappear. André Aubert terminates Part I with some startling impersonations, especially that of Dalí with lightning-rod mustache and fixed stare and that of Raymond Devos punning with asthmatic gasp.

Part II is pure Patachou. She has never been more scintillating as with mischievous magic she runs the range from earthy humor to wistful sentiment. She excels in nuances, in sous-entendus. Consider the comedy of her weary complaints about her irrepressible relative in "Ma Soeur" and the comedy of her resignation to being wedded to a chicken-chasing mate in "Les Femmes de Mon Mari." Each number has its tone and mood and each is marked by a marvelous professional precision.

It is heartening to have Patachou back.

Female impersonation is a special brand of theatricalism. Some are repulsed by it and others would give all the boys who try

to look like Marilyn Monroe. Marlene Dietrich and Brigitte Bardot for a few moments of the late, great Bert Savoy who inevitably came on as a hatchet-faced harlequin and stalked and won the audience's roar. Who can ever forget the incomparable Bert done up as a Tugboat Annie type and standing under a lamp post? A gentleman in white tie and tails passed in the background and politely raised his topper. "This is getting to be a terrible town," fumed the indignant Bert/Annie. "A woman can't even walk the streets at four o'clock in the morning." The howl of the house is still in my ears.

At La Grande Eugène you will find—nightly at 11 p.m. save Sundays—an extraordinary drag show, original, bizarre and charged with a compelling stylized theatricalism. It was directed and designed by the painter Frantz Salieri. One of the best entertainments in Paris, it will soon be the talk of the town.

It is quite unlike other spectacles of the genre in that it contains a minimum of the customary camping and is in large measure, a serious enterprise. Its beginnings are familiar with the boys doing chorus girl routines and imitating a grotesque elder dame vocally as her attendant musicians look on in awe. But by the time you have reached the Hamburg dock number you will be—unless I am a very poor judge of reactions—completely hooked. This tableau of the sailors and streetwalkers caving to the cannon song from the Weill-Brecht "Threepenny Opera" and the following "Blue Angel" bit hold one rapt and give a foretaste of what is to come.

What comes—interspersed with such expected spoofs as that of "No, No, Nanette" and Josephine Baker rendering "Hello, Dolly!"—are sequences to equal the fascination of the Hamburg harbor interlude: the "J'ai Deux Amours" scene with a Thibault getting a curious tribute to Angela Davis; a requiem in pop and a capsa version of "Jesus Christ, Superstar," far better than the full-fledged ones of New York, London and Paris.

All the performers are skillful in the studied medium, but stars—Erna von Scratch, Beate May, Josephine Badabou, Tiphane—are remarkable artists. Here is a revue of glittering brilliance.

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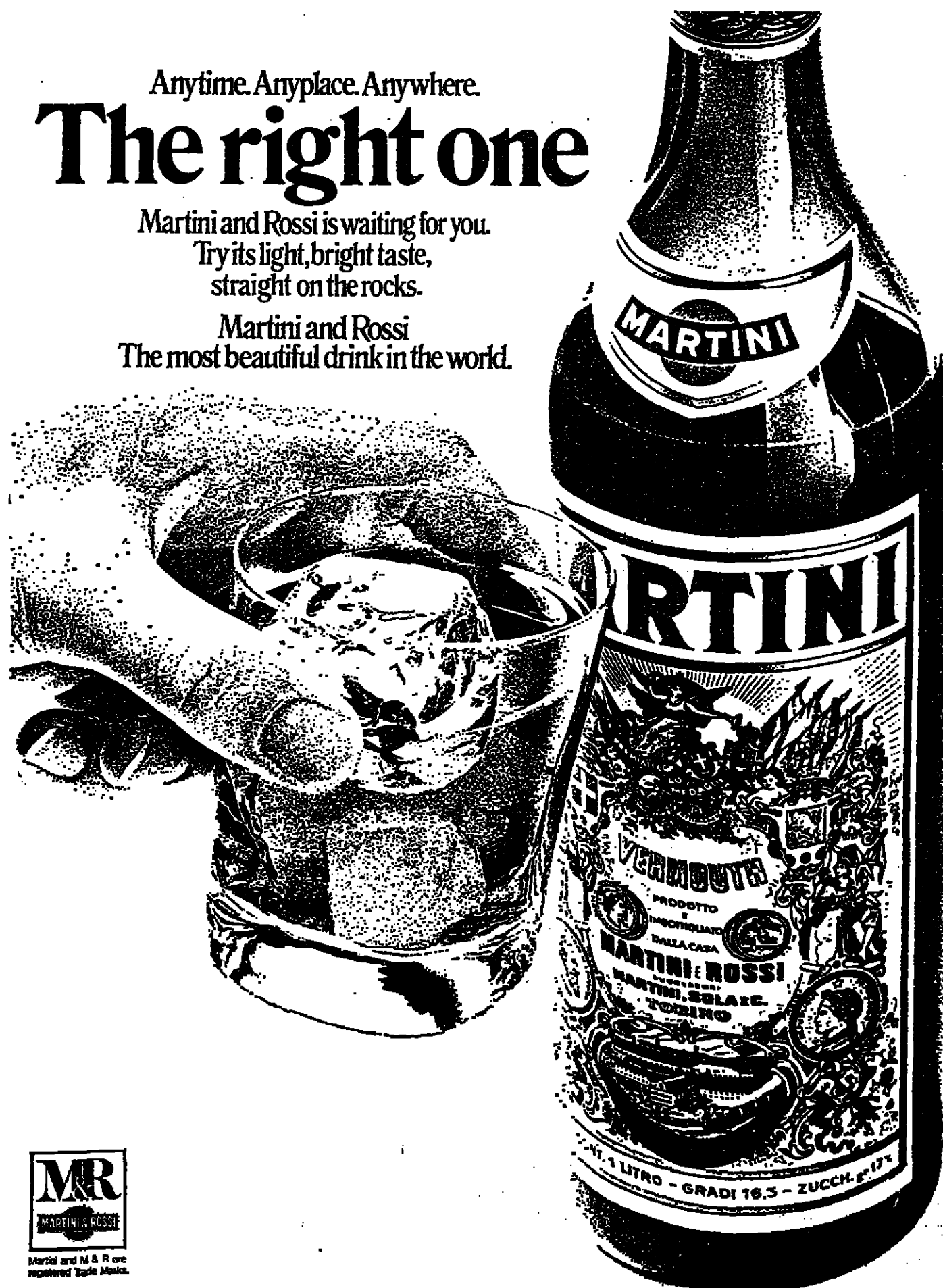
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Alia Sets on Alien Investments

Restrict Foreign of Local Assets

Sept. 26 (NYT).—Minister William McMahon announced tonight strong measures to restrict overseas Australian industries.

The House of Representatives that an authority would be set up to oversee buying of assets in large and important Australian and overseas companies to borrow in Australia.

on has been taken to public criticism of the Australian in- at are now in foreign any of these companies. The action in industries as food drug manufacturing, refining and auto- manufacturing.

Down of capital to foreign entries into Aus- tralia has swollen the balance-of-payments r. McMahon told par- liament that in the years had increased by 1. In 1969-70 the net capital inflow was \$797 million, equal to \$ million U.S.). In 1970-71 it was \$1.42 billion and in 1971-72, \$1.44 billion.

reserves built up by 1970, to more than \$1.548 billion. Mr. McMahon said that the government had less need to overseas capital for day than it did some- time ago.

me minister said the it would also restrict short-term borrowing which accounted for part of the payments that the government

sume that acquisition of one of an Australian com- pany overseas interest, than 40 percent by a uld constitute a take- over regulations to be en- d apply only to \$1 mil- lion or more.

ian Growth
oney Slows

FURT, Sept. 26 (AP).—The money market in many slowed in August sharp June-July rise in money supply, the Bundes- bank noted that the money supply was not higher than August was down slightly from

as money stock (time with a maturity of up to 180 days) showed a gain in August percent from the 1971 it was up only slightly

ndesbank said that the increase was mainly seasonal influences. It it some currency still from abroad, and re- of the tax surcharge d to monetary volume. Domestic volume of new- issued was lower than the first half.

e Dollar—
(AP-DJ).—The late or- der rates for the dollar on international exchange:

Sept. 26, 1972	Previous
London	2.4447
Paris	48.855-975
Frankfurt	48.855-97
Geneva	48.855-97
Basel	48.855-97
Brussels	48.855-97
Amsterdam	48.855-97
Stockholm	48.855-97
Copenhagen	48.855-97
Helsinki	48.855-97
Tokyo	48.855-97
Osaka	48.855-97
Kobe	48.855-97
Manila	48.855-97
Bombay	48.855-97
Calcutta	48.855-97
Rangoon	48.855-97
Colombo	48.855-97
Singapore	48.855-97
Malaya	48.855-97
Brunei	48.855-97
Indonesia	48.855-97
Philippines	48.855-97
Thailand	48.855-97
Malaysia	48.855-97
Sri Lanka	48.855-97
Myanmar	48.855-97
Burma	48.855-97
Laos	48.855-97
Cambodia	48.855-97
Sierra Leone	48.855-97
Liberia	48.855-97
Ivory Coast	48.855-97
Ghana	48.855-97
Senegal	48.855-97
Gambia	48.855-97
Guinea	48.855-97
Sierra Leone	48.855-97
Liberia	48.855-97
Ivory Coast	48.855-97
Ghana	48.855-97
Senegal	48.855-97
Gambia	48.855-97
Guinea	48.855-97

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osed to announce that, in light of the merger became effective June 8, 1972, with Arcs Equities New York, it has decided to change its name. Effective August 29, 1972, into:

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bers New York Stock Exchange and American Stock Exchange. Piazza della Repubblica 1A - 20121 MILANO, Italy. Telephone: 665.056 (5 lines) - Telex: 32474.

16% of Shares Offered

Safra Group Going Public In \$41-Million Stock Issue

LONDON, Sept. 26 (AP-DJ).—Edmond J. Safra, considered by some as a mysterious figure in European banking, is offering about 16 percent of his privately-held holding group to the public in what will be one of the largest European syndicated stock issues to date.

The issue of 2.5 million shares of Trade Development Bank Holding SA at \$16.50 a share totals \$41.25 million.

The syndicate managers, Manu- facturing Finance Ltd. and N. M. Rothschild, said the Luxembourg holding company's shares would be traded on the London Stock Exchange, representing the first time a primary issue by a European company has been listed.

A listing will also be sought in Luxembourg.

After the offering, which starts Wednesday and ends on Oct. 9, Mr. Safra will retain about 9,700,000 shares, or 64 percent of the holding company's 15,483,000 outstanding shares.

Rapid Expansion
Mr. Safra, the 40-year-old Brazilian chairman of Trade Development Bank Holding, earned a reputation as a mystery figure partly from the way he expanded his banking interests from a small Brazilian bank in 1955 to a group of banks with assets of more than \$1 billion in 1972.

The Trade Development group now includes banks in Geneva, London, Paris, Luxembourg and New York. The largest single unit is Republic National Bank of New York, 51 percent owned by Mr. Safra. Its shares are traded on the American and London stock exchanges.

Mr. Safra also attracted attention when he gained 68 percent control this year of Kings Lafayette Corp., a New York bank holding company, despite a rival takeover bid.

Asked at a press conference today whether he intended to merge Lafayette with Republic

Honeywell Predicts Earnings Drop
Honeywell's third-quarter profits are expected to drop below the year-ago level, primarily because of a strike at the company's Scottish fac- tories, vice-president John Morrison reports. He also describes the company's operations in Ger- many and Britain as "disappointing." He says that "the impact of the strike," which began in mid-July, "has dulled an otherwise encouraging period." Mr. Morrison adds that most of the company's other business continues to perform according to forecasts and "we continue to be encouraged by progress in our computer business. Net bookings and shipments are ahead of last year and profitability is increasing."

Anacosta, Iran to Develop Copper
Anacosta and the government-owned copper mining company Sarcheshmeh have signed an agreement under which Anacosta will provide technical assistance in developing a \$400-million copper mine near Kerman, in southeast Iran. The agreement also calls for the establishment of a copper refining mill to process annually 14 million tons of ore and produce an average 145,000 tons of blister copper a year. Anacosta will provide technical and technician service until the entire operation is handed over to Iranians, after eight years.

BEA Expands TriStar Options
British European Airways, in signing a \$80-million contract to buy six TriStar jetliners from Lockheed Aircraft, has doubled to 12—the number of options it has to buy additional Rolls-Royce powered craft. Lockheed says it hopes the

U.K. Opposes Part of EEC Budget
From Wire Dispatches
BRUSSELS, Sept. 26.—A British representative joined Ireland and Denmark today in objecting to parts of the Common Market budget for 1973, expected to be more than \$5 billion.

Patrick Jenkin, financial secretary to the British Treasury, was reported by participants to have told a closed-door meeting of the Council of Ministers that Britain:

● Does not want to help pay for projects undertaken before it becomes a member on Jan. 1, 1973, and from which it will not benefit.

● Wants some of its citizens in executive jobs sooner than Jan. 1, 1974.

● Wants to reduce the amount for improving the structure of farms in the community to \$309 million from a proposed \$338 million.

Discord was also apparent at another meeting here today. EEC ministers failed to agree on either of two projects for fostering industrial development in the community's backward regions, informed sources said.

At the start of the session they agreed to set aside a total of \$50 million of aid to account (about \$100 million) over five years for development aid to needy farming regions.

During the debate France withdrew a proposal that the money be used to pay interest rebates on loans raised for projects in the development regions. It accepted the position of the other five that the money should go on paying premiums of 1,600 DA to firms setting up in the area for every job they create that went to a farmer or his descendant.

But the debate got caught up in the technical details of how firms in individual member states should apply to their govern- ments for the premiums and how the governments should claim the money from the community.

Similarly, the ministers held a general exchange on the creation of a fully-fledged EEC regional fund of wider scope, but here too they made little headway.

Siemens Reports ICL
Rejects Computer Pact
MONICH, Sept. 26 (Reuters).—Siemens AG rejected today as "wishful thinking" a hint by French Prime Minister Pierre Messmer that it might soon be joined by a British computer firm in its link with Cie Internationale pour l'Informatique (CII).

A spokesman said International Computers Ltd. had rejected "a proposal" from Siemens which would have brought ICL into the cooperation pact along with NV Philips Gloelampfabriek of Holland to work on a new generation of computers to replace Siemens' and CII's current medium-size ranges.

Bowater Bids £86 Million For Ralli Intl.

Offers 11 of Its Shares For Every 10 of Ralli

LONDON, Sept. 26 (Reuters).—Bowater Corp. and Ralli International agreed today on terms of a merger.

The basis of the offer, worth an estimated \$86 million, is an exchange of 11 Bowater shares for every 10 Ralli shares.

Bowater, which has worldwide interests in paper, packaging and building products, had pre-tax profits last year of \$2.5 million. Ralli, international commodity brokers, showed pre-tax profits of \$5.56 million during the same period.

To Retain Dividend
Ralli shareholders will retain the interim dividend already declared and payable on Jan. 12.

The announcement said there will be proposals for an exchange of Ralli's 9 percent unsecured loan stock into convertible unsecured loan stock of Bowater.

Slater Walker, the U.K. investment company, and its clients at present hold approximately 12 percent of the ordinary shares of Bowater and approximately 15 percent of the ordinary shares of Ralli.

Bank to Buy Shares
At the request of the Bowater board, merchant bankers Hill Samuel has agreed on behalf of itself, its clients and certain leading institutions to acquire from Slater Walker and its clients 3.5 million ordinary shares of Bowater and 3.3 million new ordinary shares of Bowater issued under the offer at a price of 175 1/2 pence per share.

Slater Walker and their clients intend to retain as a normal investment the balance of their holdings, which will amount to about 6 1/2 percent of the enlarged Bowater.

Demag Sees Upturn Delayed
The much-heralded recovery in West Germany's investment goods industry has shown no signs of arriving so far, according to Wolfgang Reuter, managing board chairman of Demag. "The bottom of the hill has widened out into a low-lying plain," he says. Orders in hand have diminished in all sectors except synthetics technology and capacity use has reached a "critical zone." Demag is anticipating group turnover to remain at about last year's level of 1.66 billion deutsche marks. Discounting price increases, this will mean an effective reduction in sales. The company's net profit last year dropped to 21 million from 34 million DM in the previous year.

France Said to Seek Ship Pact
France is hoping to cooperate with Japan in jointly developing a new nuclear powered ship for commercial use, the Japan Atomic Industrial Forum, a private organization, reports. Japan and West Germany have already formed a private-basis joint research and development tie-up, through which technical information is being exchanged. Japan's first 8,350-ton nuclear powered ship, the Mutsu, designed for carrying nuclear materials such as atomic fuel, is now near completion.

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RETIRE—IBM's executive committee chairman Thomas J. Watson Jr. (left) with board chairman T. Vincent Learson, both of whom are slated to retire at the end of this year.

PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

International Business Machines chairman T. Vincent Learson will retire at the end of this year and will be succeeded by president Frank T. Cary. The retirement is in line with a new IBM policy that all corporate officers retire at age 60. Thomas J. Watson Jr., chairman of the executive committee, is also to retire on Dec. 31. Mr. Learson will continue as a director and Mr. Watson will continue to serve as chairman of the executive committee of the board of directors.

Gilbert E. Jones will move from chief executive officer of IBM World Trade to become a member of the corporate office of IBM. Jacques S. Muissonrouge, president of World Trade, will become chief executive.

Chemical Bank's senior vice-president Walter V. Shipley has been named "general manager of the New York Bank's London operations, replacing Charles B. Love, who has resigned to become a senior vice-president at Barclay's Bank International.

William Batty has been named to succeed retiring chairman of Ford Motor Co. Ltd. Leonard Crossland. Mr. Batty will retain the post of managing director.

At Merrill Lynch International, Ralph C. Harpham has been named vice-president, finance.

They noted that Mr. Cole stopped short of an outright declaration that GM has solved the pollution problem. In fact, they noted that GM has not even decided on a final pollution control system but has narrowed the choice to two competing systems.

In his remarks, released here, Mr. Cole also said the systems, both of which employ dual metal catalysts to reduce pollutants, will require precise fuel metering that should include both altitude and temperature carburetor controls and an improved choke. He said the systems are experimental, and have only been shown to meet the standards in prototype form, in experimental cars at low mileage.

"Much more progress is required to get from these carefully-tuned experimental systems to mass-produced hardware that not only meets the federal requirements but also functions properly in the hands of our customers," Mr. Cole listed GM's requirements for levels of fuel contaminants: As an average of 0.03 to 0.07 grams of lead per gallon, 0.09 percent by weight of sulfur, and no more than 0.005 grams of phosphorus per gallon. He noted the Environmental Protection Agency has not yet determined rules for contaminant levels.

Wall St. Volume Rises But Prices End Mixed

By Alexander R. Hammer

NEW YORK, Sept. 26 (NYT).—New York Stock Exchange prices did nothing spectacular today but did manage to finish mixed in stepped-up trading, which some analysts termed mildly "bullish."

One analyst put it this way: "Volume picked up although prices showed minor changes for the most part." He added that this pickup in volume indicated that some "investors have remained some interest in the market after having been on the sidelines for weeks."

Impetus for the increased trading apparently stemmed from the news of new secret Vietnam peace talks in Paris and U.S. proposals for world monetary reform at the International Monetary Fund meetings now in progress in Washington.

Turnover on the Big Board expanded to 13.15 million shares from 10.92 million yesterday. Today's volume was the largest since Sept. 19, when 13.30 million shares changed hands.

The Dow Jones industrial average finished up 0.83 at 936.86. After opening lower, the market started to move higher on the news that presidential aide

Henry A. Kissinger was back in Paris negotiating with the North Vietnamese.

Shortly thereafter, volume and prices increased after Treasury Secretary George P. Shultz spelled out U.S. policy on international monetary reform. Brokers noted that his proposals may provide the possibility of progress toward solving monetary problems that have long troubled investors.

The most volatile issue was Honeywell, which traded between a high of 142 1/4 and a low of 138 1/4 before closing at 139, down 10 1/8, in active trading. The weakness in the issue resulted from a statement by John W. Morrison, vice-president, that third-quarter earnings are expected to drop below year-ago profits.

The glamour and electronic issues were the best performers. In the former category, Burroughs gained 2 to 215. Digital Equipment, 1 3/8 to 88 3/8. Fairchild Camera, 1 3/4 to 43 5/8. Schlumberger, 1 1/4 to 223 3/4. Polaroid, 2 3/4 to 113 3/4. Coca Cola, 1 3/4 to 136 1/4.

Heavily-traded American Telephone eased 1/8 to 47 1/4.

Prices eased in light trading on the American Stock Exchange. The Ames index dipped 0.02 to 25.97, while declines outscored advances, 485 to 351. Selected issues bucked the trend. Turnover was 2.63 million shares, up from 2.41 million yesterday.

Profit Soars 61%
At Rowntree on a
25% Sales Gain
LONDON, Sept. 26 (AP-DJ).—Net profit at Rowntree Macintosh rose 61.1 percent in the first half, to £2.9 million from £1.8 million, the same period a year earlier.

Reporting this today, the food and confectionery group said the interim dividend will be raised to 2.5 pence from the previous 2 pence.

Rowntree said sales rose 2.9 percent to £58.8 million from £55.1 million a year earlier.

The company added that second-half results will show a significant increase from the same period in 1971.

One of Switzerland's Major Banks Reports

The second quarter of 1972 once again saw extremely lively activity in all sectors of Credit Suisse operations. The volume of international transactions was high.

Yet, it is to be expected that the monetary defense measures instituted by the Swiss government will make themselves felt the most in the international field. Nevertheless, the long-established business tradition, the qualified staff and the well-developed facilities of Credit Suisse, founded in 1856, and whose network of foreign representative offices will be further expanded by a new branch office in Los Angeles, will continue to ensure the efficient and conscientious customer service despite these new conditions.

Higher credit demand
In the credit sector, general economic and seasonal factors contributed to a marked acceleration of loan applications. Reacting to mounting monetary unrest, international business showed a strong trend towards borrowing in non-Swiss currencies. Loans and advances rose

exceeded the billion francs mark; the other mutual funds managed by the bank, such as "Credit Suisse International," have followed an equally favorable pattern.

Lively securities business
The services of the bank, which enjoys international renown as a commercial and issuing bank and major institution in the securities business, are in fact meeting with an ever-increasing demand. The volume of business of the securities department reached a record high. After one and a half years already, the assets of its mutual fund "Credit Suisse Bonds"

by a total of 352 million francs, exceeding the 10-billion francs level for the first time in Credit Suisse history.

Our deposits with other banks remained almost unchanged compared to the end of March, at 15.7 billion francs. Despite this substantial secondary liquidity reserve, cash on hand remained high at 2.2 billion francs. The balance sheet total remained virtually stable at 32.1 billion francs.

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Increase in foreign currency deposits
On the liability side, sight deposits from banks showed a 416 million franc rise to almost 9 billion francs. Customers' checking accounts declined by 476 million francs to 6.6 billion, partly reflecting the strong demand for securities. Primarily because of continued low interest rates for Swiss franc deposits, time deposits also decreased. On the other hand, savings books and private accounts showed a gratifying increase of 11% to almost 3 billion francs. Also, there was another slight increase in total outstanding medium-term notes, despite a high level of maturities.

Continued increasing profitability
Due to the conversion of outstanding convertible bonds, our open reserves rose by 32 million francs, so that the bank's own funds are now booked at over 1.5 billion francs.

Thanks to the high credit volume, but particularly on account of the lively underwriting, securities trading and foreign exchange business, net earnings for the first half of 1972 were higher than anticipated.

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An illustrated bank magazine, the "bulletin" is published quarterly in English. It reports regularly on the most important current economic and financial developments all over the world, comments on investment policies and lists stock market prices as well as the exchange rates for the main currencies. In short, it provides the facts and figures which you need in your international business activities.

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U.S. Commodity Prices

Market Summary

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

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New Highs and Lows

[illegible]

(d) First Nat'l City Fund.	532
(d) First Security Cap. Fd.	\$112

(v) Fleming Japan Fund.....	\$78
(v) Fidelity Divd. Growth Inv.....	\$119
(v) Fidelity Intl. Bond.....	\$119
(v) Formula Selection Fnd.....	\$F155
FUND OF AUSTRALIAN GROUP:	
(w) Fd of Austral.(USI).....	\$5
(w) General Sierling.....	\$2
(w) Fd of Canad. Aust.....	\$3
(w) Intl Ltd.....	\$A131
(w) Future Australia.....	\$A139
G.M. BERTRAND LIMITED:	
(v) Berry Pac. Fd. Inc.....	\$20
(v) Brierley Global Fund.....	\$20
(v) Growth International.....	\$3
(v) Guardian Corp'ntrl.....	\$3
(v) Harlow Growth Fund.....	\$3
(v) Hausmann Zoltig K.V.....	\$3
(v) Herold Investor.....	\$14
(v) Hirsch Intl. Fund.....	\$14
(v) ICGOF.....	\$10
(v) INCOF.....	\$10
I.O.S. FUNDS:	
(v) Fund of Funds.....	\$5
(v) P&H Growth.....	\$28
(v) R.I.T. Growth.....	\$7
(v) Reliant Growth Fd.....	\$7
(v) R.I.T. Growth Fd.....	\$7
(v) ICS Vantage (Intl.).....	\$7
(v) ICS Vantage.....	\$120
(v) Interfund E.A.....	\$120
(v) Interfund F.E.....	\$120
(v) Interfund L.F.....	Lfr 74
(v) Interfund T.L.....	\$124

— (d) Universal Fund.....	SF13
(r) Talent Global Fund.....	\$1
(m) Tokyo Gas Holdings NV	\$2

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Eurodollars			
Sept. 26, 1972	End	Asked	Change
7 Day Fix	5.812	5.812	0.000
1 Month	5.815	5.815	0.000
3 Months	5.820	5.820	0.000
6 Months	5.825	5.825	0.000
One Year	5.830	5.830	0.000

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Dollar Bonds			
Amr Lique 5 1/2-55	100/101	100/101	100/101
Amr Lique 5 1/2-56	101/102	101/102	101/102
Amr Lique 5 1/2-57	102/103	102/103	102/103
Amr Lique 5 1/2-58	103/104	103/104	103/104
Amr Lique 5 1/2-59	104/105	104/105	104/105
Amr Lique 5 1/2-60	105/106	105/106	105/106
Amr Lique 5 1/2-61	106/107	106/107	106/107
Amr Lique 5 1/2-62	107/108	107/108	107/108
Amr Lique 5 1/2-63	108/109	108/109	108/109
Amr Lique 5 1/2-64	109/110	109/110	109/110
Amr Lique 5 1/2-65	110/111	110/111	110/111
Amr Lique 5 1/2-66	111/112	111/112	111/112
Amr Lique 5 1/2-67	112/113	112/113	112/113
Amr Lique 5 1/2-68	113/114	113/114	113/114
Amr Lique 5 1/2-69	114/115	114/115	114/115
Amr Lique 5 1/2-70	115/116	115/116	115/116
Amr Lique 5 1/2-71	116/117	116/117	116/117
Amr Lique 5 1/2-72	117/118	117/118	117/118
Amr Lique 5 1/2-73	118/119	118/119	118/119
Amr Lique 5 1/2-74	119/120	119/120	119/120
Amr Lique 5 1/2-75	120/121	120/121	120/121
Amr Lique 5 1/2-76	121/122	121/122	121/122
Amr Lique 5 1/2-77	122/123	122/123	122/123
Amr Lique 5 1/2-78	123/124	123/124	123/124
Amr Lique 5 1/2-79	124/125	124/125	124/125
Amr Lique 5 1/2-80	125/126	125/126	125/126
Amr Lique 5 1/2-81	126/127	126/127	126/127
Amr Lique 5 1/2-82	127/128	127/128	127/128
Amr Lique 5 1/2-83	128/129	128/129	128/129
Amr Lique 5 1/2-84	129/130	129/130	129/130
Amr Lique 5 1/2-85	130/131	130/131	130/131
Amr Lique 5 1/2-86	131/132	131/132	131/132
Amr Lique 5 1/2-87	132/133	132/133	132/133
Amr Lique 5 1/2-88	133/134	133/134	133/134
Amr Lique 5 1/2-89	134/135	134/135	134/135
Amr Lique 5 1/2-90	135/136	135/136	135/136
Amr Lique 5 1/2-91	136/137	136/137	136/137
Amr Lique 5 1/2-92	137/138	137/138	137/138
Amr Lique 5 1/2-93	138/139	138/139	138/139
Amr Lique 5 1/2-94	139/140	139/140	139/140
Amr Lique 5 1/2-95	140/141	140/141	140/141
Amr Lique 5 1/2-96	141/142	141/142	141/142
Amr Lique 5 1/2-97	142/143	142/143	142/143
Amr Lique 5 1/2-98	143/144	143/144	143/144
Amr Lique 5 1/2-99	144/145	144/145	144/145
Amr Lique 5 1/2-100	145/146	145/146	145/146
Amr Lique 5 1/2-101	146/147	146/147	146/147
Amr Lique 5 1/2-102	147/148	147/148	147/148
Amr Lique 5 1/2-103	148/149	148/149	148/149
Amr Lique 5 1/2-104	149/150	149/150	149/150
Amr Lique 5 1/2-105	150/151	150/151	150/151
Amr Lique 5 1/2-106	151/152	151/152	151/152
Amr Lique 5 1/2-107	152/153	152/153	152/153
Amr Lique 5 1/2-108	153/154	153/154	153/154
Amr Lique 5 1/2-109	154/155	154/155	154/155
Amr Lique 5 1/2-110	155/156	155/156	155/156
Amr Lique 5 1/2-111	156/157	156/157	156/157
Amr Lique 5 1/2-112	157/158	157/158	157/158
Amr Lique 5 1/2-113	158/159	158/159	158/159
Amr Lique 5 1/2-114	159/160	159/160	159/160
Amr Lique 5 1/2-115	160/161	160/161	160/161
Amr Lique 5 1/2-116	161/162	161/162	161/162
Amr Lique 5 1/2-117	162/163	162/163	162/163
Amr Lique 5 1/2-118	163/164	163/164	163/164
Amr Lique 5 1/2-119	164/165	164/165	164/165
Amr Lique 5 1/2-120	165/166	165/166	165/166
Amr Lique 5 1/2-121	166/167	166/167	166/167
Amr Lique 5 1/2-122	167/168	167/168	167/168
Amr Lique 5 1/2-123	168/169	168/169	168/169
Amr Lique 5 1/2-124	169/170	169/170	169/170
Amr Lique 5 1/2-125	170/171	170/171	170/171
Amr Lique 5 1/2-126	171/172	171/172	171/172
Amr Lique 5 1/2-127	172/173	172/173	172/173
Amr Lique 5 1/2-128	173/174	173/174	173/174
Amr Lique 5 1/2-129	174/175	174/175	174/175
Amr Lique 5 1/2-130	175/176	175/176	175/176
Amr Lique 5 1/2-131	176/177	176/177	176/177
Amr Lique 5 1/2-132	177/178	177/178	177/178
Amr Lique 5 1/2-133	178/179	178/179	178/179
Amr Lique 5 1/2-134	179/180	179/180	179/180
Amr Lique 5 1/2-135	180/181	180/181	180/181
Amr Lique 5 1/2-136	181/182	181/182	181/182
Amr Lique 5 1/2-137	182/183	182/183	182/183
Amr Lique 5 1/2-138	183/184	183/184	183/184
Amr Lique 5 1/2-139	184/185	184/185	184/185
Amr Lique 5 1/2-140	185/186	185/186	185/186
Amr Lique 5 1/2-141	186/187	186/187	186/187
Amr Lique 5 1/2-142	187/188	187/188	187/188
Amr Lique 5 1/2-143	188/189	188/189	188/189
Amr Lique 5 1/2-144	189/190	189/190	189/190
Amr Lique 5 1/2-145	190/191	190/191	190/191
Amr Lique 5 1/2-146	191/192	191/192	191/192
Amr Lique 5 1/2-147	192/193	192/193	192/193
Amr Lique 5 1/2-148	193/194	193/194	193/194
Amr Lique 5 1/2-149	194/195	194/195	194/195
Amr Lique 5 1/2-150	195/196	195/196	195/196
Amr Lique 5 1/2-151	196/197	196/197	196/197
Amr Lique 5 1/2-152	197/198	197/198	197/198
Amr Lique 5 1/2-153	198/199	198/199	198/199
Amr Lique 5 1/2-154	199/200	199/200	199/200
Amr Lique 5 1/2-155	200/201	200/201	200/201
Amr Lique 5 1/2-156	201/202	201/202	201/202
Amr Lique 5 1/2-157	202/203	202/203	202/203
Amr Lique 5 1/2-158	203/204	203/204	203/204
Amr Lique 5 1/2-159	204/205	204/205	204/205
Amr Lique 5 1/2-160	205/206	205/206	205/206
Amr Lique 5 1/2-161	206/207	206/207	206/207
Amr Lique 5 1/2-162	207/208	207/208	207/208
Amr Lique 5 1/2-163	208/209	208/209	208/209
Amr Lique 5 1/2-164	209/210	209/210	209/210
Amr Lique 5 1/2-165	210/211	210/211	210/211
Amr Lique 5 1/2-166	211/212	211/212	211/212
Amr Lique 5 1/2-167	212/213	212/213	212/213
Amr Lique 5 1/2-168	213/214	213/214	213/214
Amr Lique 5 1/2-169	214/215	214/215	214/215
Amr Lique 5 1/2-170	215/216	215/216	215/216
Amr Lique 5 1/2-171	216/217	216/217	216/217
Amr Lique 5 1/2-172	217/218	217/218	217/218
Amr Lique 5 1/2-173	218/219	218/219	218/219
Amr Lique 5 1/2-174	219/220	219/220	219/220
Amr Lique 5 1/2-175	220/221	220/221	220/221
Amr Lique 5 1/2-176	221/222	221/222	221/222
Amr Lique 5 1/2-177	222/223	222/223	222/223
Amr Lique 5 1/2-178	223/224	223/224	223/224
Amr Lique 5 1/2-179	224/225	224/225	224/225
Amr Lique 5 1/2-180	225/226	225/226	225/226
Amr Lique 5 1/2-181	226/227	226/227	226/227
Amr Lique 5 1/2-182	227/228	227/228	227/228
Amr Lique 5 1/2-183	228/229	228/229	228/229
Amr Lique 5 1/2-184	229/230	229/230	229/230
Amr Lique 5 1/2-185	230/231	230/231	230/231
Amr Lique 5 1/2-186	231/232	231/232	231/232
Amr Lique 5 1/2-187	232/233	232/233	232/233
Amr Lique 5 1/2-188	233/234	233/234	233/234
Amr Lique 5 1/2-189	234/235	234/235	234/235
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Amr Lique 5 1/2-193	238/239	238/239	238/239
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Amr Lique 5 1/2-195	240/241	240/241	240/241
Amr Lique 5 1/2-196	241/242	241/242	241/242
Amr Lique 5 1/2-197	242/243	242/243	242/243
Amr Lique 5 1/2-198	243/244	243/244	243/244
Amr Lique 5 1/2-199	244/245	244/245	244/245
Amr Lique 5 1/2-200	245/246	245/246	245/246
Amr Lique 5 1/2-201	246/247	246/247	246/247
Amr Lique 5 1/2-202	247/248	247/248	247/248
Amr Lique 5 1/2-203	248/249	248/249	248/249
Amr Lique 5 1/2-204	249/250	249/250	249/250
Amr Lique 5 1/2-205	250/251	250/251	250/251
Amr Lique 5 1/2-206	251/252	251/252	251/252
Amr Lique 5 1/2-207	252/253	252/253	252/253
Amr Lique 5 1/2-208	253/254	253/254	253/254
Amr Lique 5 1/2-209	254/255	254/255	254/255
Amr Lique 5 1/2-210	255/256	255/256	255/256
Amr Lique 5 1/2-211	256/257	256/257	256/257
Amr Lique 5 1/2-212	257/258	257/258	257/258
Amr Lique 5 1/2-213	258/259	258/259	258/259
Amr Lique 5 1/2-214	259/260	259/260	259/260
Amr Lique 5 1/2-215	260/261	260/261	260/261
Amr Lique 5 1/2-216	261/262	261/262	261/262
Amr Lique 5 1/2-217	262/263	262/263	262/263
Amr Lique 5 1/2-218	263/264	263/264	263/264
Amr Lique 5 1/2-219	264/265	264/265	264/265
Amr Lique 5 1/2-220	265/266	265/266	265/266
Amr Lique 5 1/2-221	266/267	266/267	266/267
Amr Lique 5 1/2-222	267/268	267/268	267/268
Amr Lique 5 1/2-223	268/269	268/269	268/269
Amr Lique 5 1/2-224	269/270	269/270	269/270
Amr Lique 5 1/2-225	270/271	270/271	270/271
Amr Lique 5 1/2-226	271/272	271/272	271/272
Amr Lique 5 1/2-227	272/273	272/273	272/273
Amr Lique 5 1/2-228	273/274	273/274	273/274
Amr Lique 5 1/2-229	274/275	274/275	274/275
Amr Lique 5 1/2-230	275/276	275/276	275/276
Amr Lique 5 1/2-231	276/277	276/277	276/277
Amr Lique 5 1/2-232	277/278	277/278	277/278
Amr Lique 5 1/2-233	278/279	278/279	278/279
Amr Lique 5 1/2-234	279/280	279/280	279/280
Amr Lique 5 1/2-235	280/281	280/281	280/281
Amr Lique 5 1/2-236	281/282	281/282	281/282
Amr Lique 5 1/2-237	282/283	282/283	282/283
Amr Lique 5 1/2-238	283/284	283/284	283/284
Amr Lique 5 1/2-239	284/285	284/285	284/285
Amr Lique 5 1/2-240	285/286	285/286	285/286
Amr Lique 5 1/2-241	286/287	286/287	286/287
Amr Lique 5 1/2-242	287/288	287/288	287/288
Amr Lique 5 1/2-243	288/289	288/289	288/289
Amr Lique 5 1/2-244	289/290	289/290	289/290
Amr Lique 5 1/2-245	290/291	290/291	290/291
Amr Lique 5 1/2-246	291/292	291/292	291/292
Amr Lique 5 1/2-247	292/293	292/293	292/293
Amr Lique 5 1/2-248	293/294	293/294	293/294
Amr Lique 5 1/2-249	294/295	294/295	294/295
Amr Lique 5 1/2-250	295/296	295/296	295/296
Amr Lique 5 1/2-251	296/297	296/297	296/297
Amr Lique 5 1/2-252	297/298	297/298	297/298
Amr Lique 5 1/2-253	298/299	298/299	298/299
Amr Lique 5 1/2-254	299/300	299/300	299/300
Amr Lique 5 1/2-255	300/301	300/301	300/301
Amr Lique 5 1/2-256	301/302	301/302	301/302
Amr Lique 5 1/2-257	302/303	302/303	302/303
Amr Lique 5 1/2-258	303/304	303/304	303/304
Amr Lique 5 1/2-259	304/305	304/305	304/305
Amr Lique 5 1/2-260	305/306	305/306	305/306
Amr Lique 5 1/2-261	306/307	306/307	306/307
Amr Lique 5 1/2-262	307/308	307/308	307/308
Amr Lique 5 1/2-263	308/309	308/309	308/309
Amr Lique 5 1/2-264	309/310	309/310	309/310
Amr Lique 5 1/2-265			

American Stock Exchange Trading

Stocks and Bonds
First, High, Low, Last, Change

Stocks	High	Low	Last	Change
IBM	114 1/4	114 1/8	114 1/4	+1/8
GE	34 1/4	34 1/8	34 1/4	+1/8
AT&T	44 1/4	44 1/8	44 1/4	+1/8
Westinghouse	24 1/4	24 1/8	24 1/4	+1/8
General Electric	34 1/4	34 1/8	34 1/4	+1/8
IBM	114 1/4	114 1/8	114 1/4	+1/8
GE	34 1/4	34 1/8	34 1/4	+1/8
AT&T	44 1/4	44 1/8	44 1/4	+1/8
Westinghouse	24 1/4	24 1/8	24 1/4	+1/8
General Electric	34 1/4	34 1/8	34 1/4	+1/8

Bonds
First, High, Low, Last, Change

Bonds	High	Low	Last	Change
10yr US Gov	101 1/4	101 1/8	101 1/4	+1/8
5yr US Gov	100 1/4	100 1/8	100 1/4	+1/8
10yr US Corp	102 1/4	102 1/8	102 1/4	+1/8
5yr US Corp	101 1/4	101 1/8	101 1/4	+1/8

Stocks and Bonds
First, High, Low, Last, Change

Stocks	High	Low	Last	Change
IBM	114 1/4	114 1/8	114 1/4	+1/8
GE	34 1/4	34 1/8	34 1/4	+1/8
AT&T	44 1/4	44 1/8	44 1/4	+1/8
Westinghouse	24 1/4	24 1/8	24 1/4	+1/8
General Electric	34 1/4	34 1/8	34 1/4	+1/8

Bonds
First, High, Low, Last, Change

Bonds	High	Low	Last	Change
10yr US Gov	101 1/4	101 1/8	101 1/4	+1/8
5yr US Gov	100 1/4	100 1/8	100 1/4	+1/8
10yr US Corp	102 1/4	102 1/8	102 1/4	+1/8
5yr US Corp	101 1/4	101 1/8	101 1/4	+1/8

Mutual Funds

Closing prices on Sept. 26, 1972

Mutual Funds	High	Low	Last	Change
Fidelity Pur Ind	11 1/4	11 1/8	11 1/4	+1/8
Fidelity Divd	10 1/4	10 1/8	10 1/4	+1/8
Fidelity Bond	9 1/4	9 1/8	9 1/4	+1/8
Fidelity Int'l	8 1/4	8 1/8	8 1/4	+1/8

Closing prices on Sept. 26, 1972

Mutual Funds	High	Low	Last	Change
Fidelity Pur Ind	11 1/4	11 1/8	11 1/4	+1/8
Fidelity Divd	10 1/4	10 1/8	10 1/4	+1/8
Fidelity Bond	9 1/4	9 1/8	9 1/4	+1/8
Fidelity Int'l	8 1/4	8 1/8	8 1/4	+1/8

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The President of the Commercial Chamber of the Grand Court of the Republic and Canton of Geneva hereby informs interested parties that the First National City Fund Management Company S.A. (the company managing the First National City Investment Fund, Rue de la Coraterie, 16, Geneva subsidiary, 16-18 Quai Général-Guisan, Geneva, depositary bank of the above-mentioned investment fund, both registered at the offices of Maître Pierre de Charmant, Attorney at Law, 29 Rue du Rhône, Geneva) has requested modification of the statutes of

FIRST NATIONAL CITY INVESTMENT FUND

In application of Article 9, section 3, and Article 10, section 1 of federal legislation on investment funds of July 1, 1966, as well as cantonal law, dated June 28, 1968.

Court hearing is set for Friday, November 10, 1972, at 10:00 a.m. in Room B of the Grand Court, 1st floor, second courtyard, at the Palais de Justice, Place du Bourg-de-Four, Geneva.

Shareholders may present objections in writing, previous to the above-mentioned hearing, or verbally during debate.

The inquiry and position of the controlling agency may be consulted at the record office of the Grand Court.

G. CURTIN, Judge.

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INDUSTRIAL

Industrial	High	Low	Last	Change
IBM	114 1/4	114 1/8	114 1/4	+1/8
GE	34 1/4	34 1/8	34 1/4	+1/8
AT&T	44 1/4	44 1/8	44 1/4	+1/8
Westinghouse	24 1/4	24 1/8	24 1/4	+1/8
General Electric	34 1/4	34 1/8	34 1/4	+1/8

Toronto Stocks

Closing prices on Sept. 26, 1972

Toronto Stocks	High	Low	Last	Change
IBM	114 1/4	114 1/8	114 1/4	+1/8
GE	34 1/4	34 1/8	34 1/4	+1/8
AT&T	44 1/4	44 1/8	44 1/4	+1/8
Westinghouse	24 1/4	24 1/8	24 1/4	+1/8
General Electric	34 1/4	34 1/8	34 1/4	+1/8

Montreal Stocks

Closing prices on Sept. 26, 1972

Montreal Stocks	High	Low	Last	Change
IBM	114 1/4	114 1/8	114 1/4	+1/8
GE	34 1/4	34 1/8	34 1/4	+1/8
AT&T	44 1/4	44 1/8	44 1/4	+1/8
Westinghouse	24 1/4	24 1/8	24 1/4	+1/8
General Electric	34 1/4	34 1/8	34 1/4	+1/8

Oil & Gas

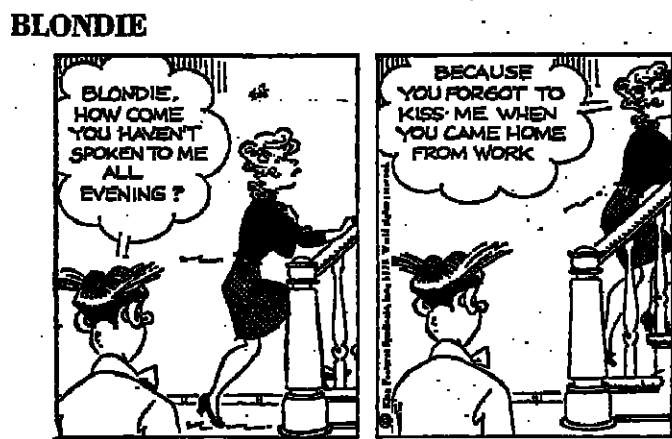
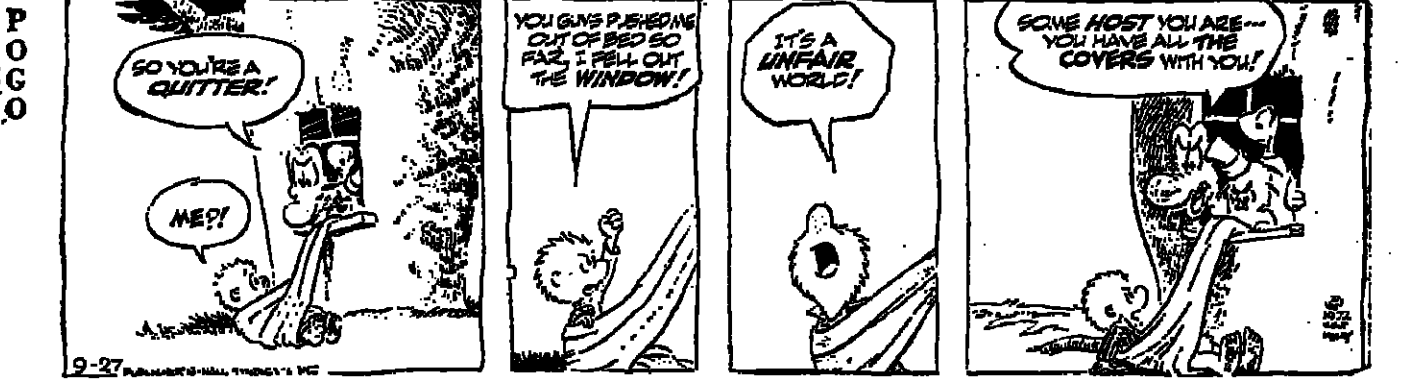
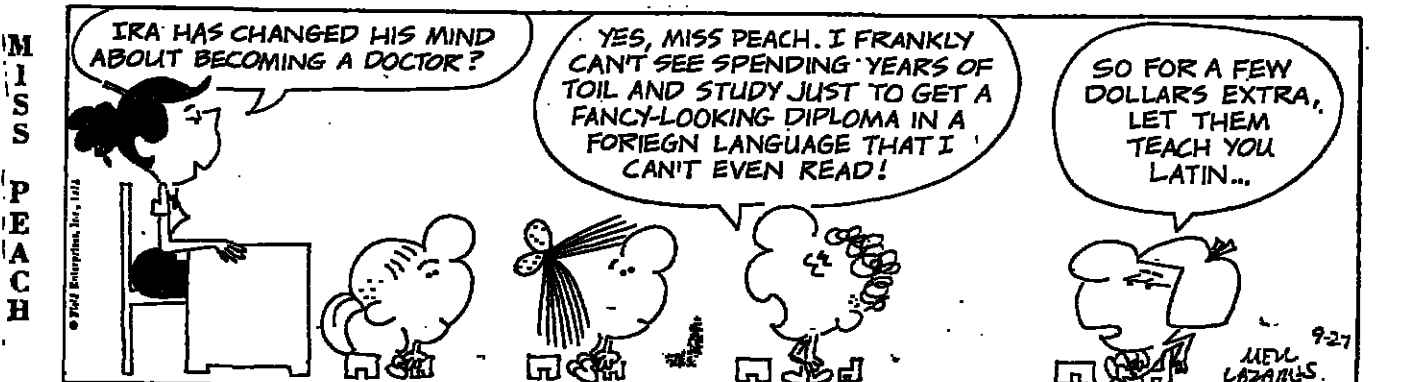
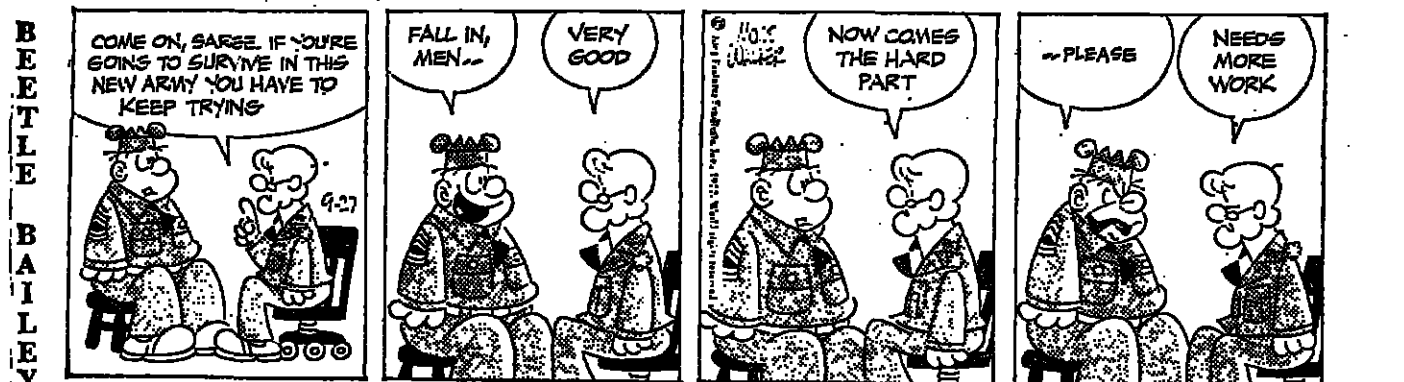
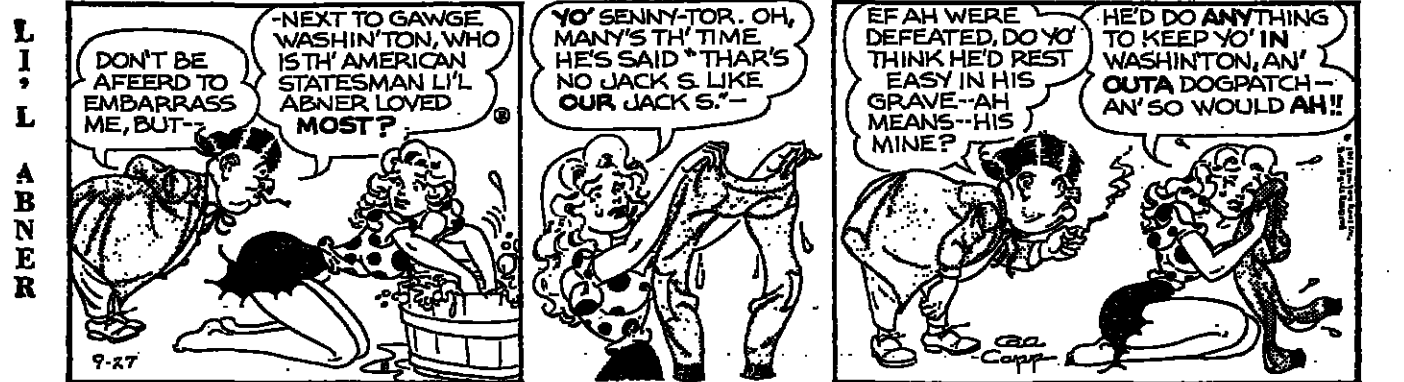
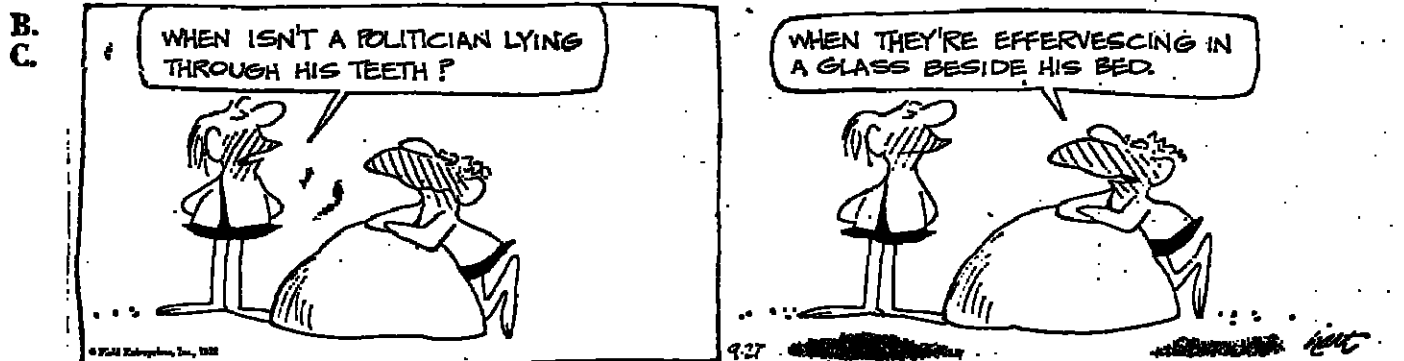
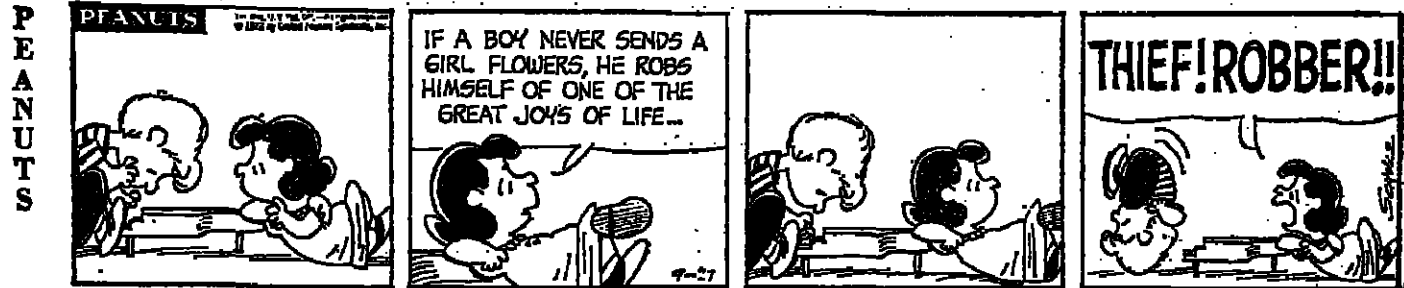
Closing prices on Sept. 26, 1972

Oil & Gas	High	Low	Last	Change
IBM	114 1/4	114 1/8	114 1/4	+1/8
GE	34 1/4	34 1/8	34 1/4	+1/8
AT&T	44 1/4	44 1/8	44 1/4	+1/8
Westinghouse	24 1/4	24 1/8	24 1/4	+1/8
General Electric	34 1/4	34 1/8	34 1/4	+1/8

Mining

Closing prices on Sept. 26, 1972

Mining	High	Low	Last	Change
IBM	114 1/4	114 1/8	114 1/4	+1/8
GE	34 1/4	34 1/8	34 1/4	+1/8
AT&T	44 1/4	44 1/8	44 1/4	+1/8
Westinghouse	24 1/4	24 1/8	24 1/4	+1/8
General Electric	34 1/4	34 1/8	34 1/4	+1/8



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

On the diagrammed deal with spades trumps, the big hand made no tricks at all. Holding 31 high-card points—the hand of a lifetime—West opened two clubs to show a giant hand when South had passed—rightly, since no pre-emptive bid was suitable and action could be taken later. After East gave the negative two-diamond response to two clubs, South had his first chance to show his distributional assets and quietly hid two spades. West closed the bidding, or so he thought, with six diamonds. This seemed like the right contract, since the chance that East held the spade ace was negligible. North was delighted with this development since he held a certain trump trick. He considered doubling, but decided not to, partly because there was a faint chance that East-West could find a better slam spot, but partly also because the double would suggest an unusual lead and North had no wish to stop South cashing the spade ace if he had it. South, naturally, persevered with six hearts. East was relieved, West somewhat irritated, and North sat in baffled rage. West now resigned himself to accepting a sure penalty instead of what he erroneously supposed to be a sure slam, and doubled six hearts with reasonable enthusiasm. When North retired to six spades West doubled again with somewhat less enthusiasm. Against six spades doubled, West led the club king. South had no trouble. He cross-ruffed until the hearts were established and drew the two missing trumps to make an overtrick. "I make that 1,310," North announced after rapid calculation. "That would have pushed us to the cold grand," South responded. "We could still have saved in seven no-trump," East countered. West sat in dazed silence. He held the hand of a lifetime, and he hadn't made a trick.

SOLUTION TO PREVIOUS PUZZLE

ACROSS	DOWN
1 Binges	11 Alaskan natives
7 Region of India	12 "Quality Street"
13 City on the Delaware	13 Clerical playwright
16 Small space	14 Lacked
17 Work on damaged art	15 Dried up
18 Part of a horse's back	16 Printing direction
19 Signified	17 Devil's delight
21 Habitual Var.	18 So long!
22 Needlefish	19 Structural member
23 That is: Lat.	20 Time period
26 To-do	21 Tack on
27 Of the ear	22 podrida
30 Understanding words	23 Trial material
31 —bleu!	24 Specialist in amours
33 Kind of floss	25 Like a windy day
35 Madrid arena	26 Zip
37 Part of speech	27 Arthurian lady
41 Tray	28 School break
45 Oklahoma community	29 Certain actors
46 Towel word	30 Fleed and wed
49 Baseball drive	31 Correct
51 N. Z. pine	32 Cook's concern
	33 Cheesecake
	34 One of Athena's titles
	35 Hollow
	36 Poetic word
	37 Man's nickname

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE — that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

With this you'll really get the young chicks.

HOALT

RADAW

TERRE

LOSOCH

IT'S

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: FETID GUMBO SUPERS GADFLY

Answer: What shoes often are, after being bought — "SOLED"

BOOKS

EDWIN MULLHOUSE

The Life and Death of an American Writer (1943-1954) by Jeffrey Cartwright

By Steven Millhauser. Alfred A. Knopf. 305 pp. \$8.95.

Reviewed by William Hjortsberg

We all know Fats Waller's reply to the well-dressed woman who leaned over his piano to ask him to define jazz. His answer applies to similar questions about art. "If you have to ask you'll never know." Yet people go on asking—and, though the answer will never come, occasionally, like whacks from the Zen master's cane pointing the way to satori, unexpected clues are illuminated. Steven Millhauser's deft first novel (which takes the form of a biography of an 11-year old artist by his scholarly best friend) offers a substantial amount of truth disguised as elegant fiction.

The child as artist: Edwin Mullhouse is the author of a brilliant novel, "Cartoons," begun when he was 9 and completed only six months before his death on his 11th birthday. His story is told by his lifelong friend, Jeffrey Cartwright, a child gifted with both total recall and an innate critical point-of-view. Along the way, we briefly meet 7-year-old Edward Penn, a muralist of genius.

Stop for a moment and consider the child as artist. In a sense every child is an artist. Just as the intricately contrived private musings of madmen are at heart one with the creative act, so too, the uninhibited crayon scribbles of an infant are the joyously self-indulgent motions of an artist. Art is a magic act. The Cro-Magnon of Lescaux knew that; Picasso knows it too. Children dwell in a world of magic. As will any child can conjure up surroundings more desirable than the material world of his elders; he, too, is a magician, an artist.

Although Steven Millhauser knows this, his narrator, young Jeffrey Cartwright, does not. Disappointed by Edwin Mullhouse's answers to his queries into the meaning of "Cartoons," he writes: "Either he did not understand the nature and meaning of his book, and its relation to life, or else his mind grappled with these matters in so curious and personal a manner as to be unable to communicate its findings to intellectuals organized in a more commonplace way." Poor Jeffrey misses the point. Sadly, he is not alone.

But what of Steven Millhauser's novel, considered as a work of art? Certainly, it displays an enviable amount of craft, the harsh discipline that carves through the scar-tissue of personality painfully developed during a process known as "growing-up." Only by the slow acquisition of craft is it possible to return to the madchild-artist who got lost somewhere in the shuffle. In spite of Jeffrey Cart-

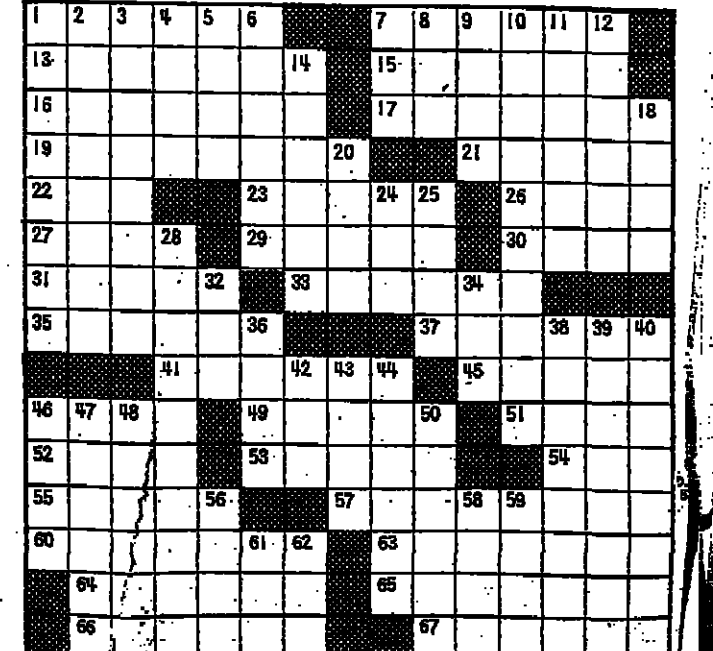
© The New York Times

William Hjortsberg is the author of "Alp" and "Gray Matters."

CROSSWORD

By Will W.

- ACROSS**
- Binges
 - Region of India
 - City on the Delaware
 - Small space
 - Work on damaged art
 - Part of a horse's back
 - Signified
 - Habitual Var.
 - Needlefish
 - That is: Lat.
 - To-do
 - Of the ear
 - Ladylove, in poetry
 - Understanding words
 - bleu!
 - Kind of floss
 - Madrid arena
 - Figure
 - Part of speech
 - Tray
 - Oklahoma community
 - Towel word
 - Baseball drive
 - N. Z. pine
- DOWN**
- Marked with grooves
 - Before birth
 - Curb
 - Being in Spain
 - Urban district
 - Of England
 - Degraded
 - Manhandle
 - Tell's canton
 - Old Greek musical note
 - Shipmate of Jim Hawkins
 - French name for Syrian city
 - Clerical vestment
 - Prosecutors: Abbr.
 - TV showing
 - Going into decline
 - Watched furtively
 - Golden word
 - Getaway
 - Tracy
 - Considered
 - Hash house
 - Alaskan natives
 - "Quality Street" playwright
 - Lacked
 - Dried up
 - Printing direction
 - Devil's delight
 - So long!
 - Structural member
 - Time period
 - Tack on
 - podrida
 - Trial material
 - Specialist in amours
 - Like a windy day
 - Zip
 - Arthurian lady
 - School break
 - Certain actors
 - Fled and wed
 - Correct
 - Cook's concern
 - One of Athena's titles
 - Hollow
 - Poetic word
 - Man's nickname



Henderson Scores With 2:06 to Play

Canada Wins to Tie Russia in Series

Sept. 26 (AP)—Paul scored a goal with seconds left to give Canada a 4-3 victory over the Soviet Union in the final game of the series.

Canada now has won three of its four games and the final game of the series is scheduled for Thursday night.

Paul scored 3-3, and the man short-handed, the puck in his own defense and drove goalie Vladimir

Canadians short-

Is' Ryan is Out Batters

NEW YORK, Sept. 26 (AP)—The American League's 150th game was a 3-0 rout of the Texas Rangers by the New York Yankees.

Yankees' pitcher, Steve Carlton, pitched a complete game, striking out 11 batters.

Carlton, 27, had his best total of 18 strikeouts in 18 games.

He pitched 150 innings, 100 of which were in the Yankees' rotation.

Carlton, who has been in the Yankees' rotation since 1968, has pitched 150 innings in 18 games.

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Boston Can Extend Lead As Tigers Have Day Off

NEW YORK, Sept. 26 (UPI)—The American League East Division race resumes tonight but two of the four contenders have another day of inactivity.

With New York and Detroit getting ready for a two-game series beginning tomorrow night in Detroit, Boston is at home against Milwaukee tonight while Baltimore entertains Cleveland.

The Red Sox sit atop the East with a one-game lead. Boston's next three games are at home, two against Milwaukee and one against Kansas City, but the Red Sox must play their final six contests on the road, three at Baltimore and the final three at Detroit.

Unlike previous seasons, where all teams involved in a pennant chase played the same amount of games, this year, because of the players' strike, Detroit has 156 games, Boston and New York 155 and Baltimore 154.

At this stage, the Tigers have played two more games than Boston and find themselves with an equal number of victories but two extra losses. Of course, Detroit can make up those losses in the final series of the season against Boston. The one other advantage the Tigers have is that their remaining eight games are all at home, two against New York, three against Milwaukee and the final three against Boston.

Detroit trails Boston by one game with Baltimore 2 1/2 back and New York three behind. Baltimore needs help if it is to win its fourth straight division title. The Orioles have three left with Boston, but with their four other games against Cleveland, they must look to New York, Milwaukee or Boston to beat Detroit.

The Yankees are in similar straits. Except for two games against Detroit, New York finishes up with Cleveland and Milwaukee. The Yankees, like the Orioles, must play the game of "scoreboard watching."

Red Sox manager Eddie Kasko says, "I think it'll go right down to the last game in Detroit and I'm not counting anybody out at this point. I'll be optimistic when our lead is more games than we have left to play."

Marseilles to Have Road Help In European Soccer Event

By Brian Glanville

LONDON, Sept. 26 (UPI)—Tomorrow we have the return legs of the various European tournaments, followed on Thursday by the return leg of the notorious intercontinental club championship between Ajax of Amsterdam and Independiente of Buenos Aires.

The first matches played in the European Cup have left some intriguing questions to be settled. Can Juventus, having surprisingly been defeated at Lyons by Olympique Marseilles, turn the trick in Turin now that Marseilles will have back their chief bombardier, the Yugoslav Josip Skoblar? Can Derby County, having won 2-0 at the Baseball Ground, hold their lead in Sarajevo against Zvezdazica, whose ruthless methods are bound to be considerably less restrained? The more so as several of Derby's players are not exactly renowned for their prowess away from home. Will Benfica reverse its surprising defeat by the Swedish champions, Malmo, now that it plays the Swedes in Lisbon?

The other fascinating match involving a Lisbon club is in Estoril where Sporting, with a bare 2-1 lead, confronts Hibernian, which in 1956 became the first British club ever to reach a European Cup semifinal.

Celtic, in the European Cup, should qualify comfortably enough in Oslo against Lyons, even though it took only a 2-1 lead after the first leg. This was the consequence not only of Celtic's poor finishing but of some splendid defense by the Norwegians. Celtic, in the meantime, has just had the satisfaction of overwhelming its old and closest rivals, Rangers, 3-1. The score did not do justice to its utter dominance. The new manager, Reginald W. Williams, with the former manager Willie Waddell "kicked upstairs" to general manager—has not begun too auspiciously.

Relying on Johnstone Celtic brought back, for that match, little red-headed outside-right Jimmy Johnstone, who in recent years has been one of the most dangerous attackers in Europe, but faltered badly last season. If he can recover his form, Celtic's chances of reaching its third European Cup final must be measurably greater.

Ajax, paying a heavy penalty for its folly in challenging for the Intercontinental title, survived to lose 2-0 to their closest Dutch rivals, Feyenoord, in a league match in Rotterdam, the stadium where, last May, within the space of a few days, it thrashed Feyenoord, 5-1, in a league match, then won the European Cup final against Intercontinental.

It remains to be seen whether the Ajax star and European player of the year, Johan Cruyff, who missed the Feyenoord game, will have recovered sufficiently from being kicked in Buenos Aires to play. Without him, victory over Intercontinental and its tough, not to say violent, defense, will not be easy. One plausibly hopes the match will not degenerate into carnage, and hopes with still more fervor that this will be the last of an infamously shabby series.

Measure of Argentina

Meanwhile, Independiente should realize that Argentinian football also is on trial, that its reputation of the Buenos Aires game, where Ajax's players were punched and kicked—like Milan's in 1969, Manchester United's in 1968, Celtic's in 1967—must put Argentina's chances of staging the 1978 World Cup in severe jeopardy. Whether or not FIFA, which kept curiously quiet about the problem at its August congress in Paris, permitted it to go ahead, whether or not the various national associations support it, it cannot be conceived that the great clubs of Europe will put their invaluable players at risk. Even in the obscure North American Soccer League, the New York Cosmos recently refused to release leading players for the United States World Cup team's qualifying match in Canada, on the grounds that they were wanted for an exhibition game. Attendance in the NASL has increased encouragingly this season but, having spent some time in the ambience of American professional soccer, one is always a little perturbed about just how many of the various reported crowds came dressed as empty seats.

South African Gary Player is the bookies' favorite for the 72-hole tournament at 6-1, followed by Britain's Tony Jacklin at 8-1.

Top-rated American is Jerry Heard, winner of two tournaments and \$132,000 this season, at 12-1 along with Tommy Aaron. Then comes Australian Peter Thomson, five times British Open winner who last week won the Wills Open, at 14-1.

Weiskopf, 29, among a bunch of Americans chasing the \$10,000 (\$37,500) first prize, tamed the 7,060-yard par-71 course with a 65 that included seven birdies.

For the first time in a major golf tournament a betting shop has been set up on the course to take bets from spectators on the field of 31.

Weiskopf is among a group, including fellow-American Billy Casper, Arnold Palmer and Doug Sanders, quoted at 15-1, which on today's performance looks a trifle too generous from the bookies' point of view.

Palmer partnered Weiskopf against Sanders and Gay Brewer, who was listed at 14-1, and despite experimenting with several putters to try and regain his "touch," Arnie shot a 68.

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who flipped the puck past Exposito for his second goal of the game.

With only 3:34 left in the game, Bergman tangled behind the Canadian net with Russian Boris Mikhailov and both drew a major penalty and were sent off the ice for the rest of the game.

After Exposito stopped a Soviet scoring attempt, Henderson made his game-winning dash down the ice.

"One thing the victory does is create an eighth, game that may be the most exciting game ever played," Stinden said.

Soviet coach Vsevolod Bobrov said, "Our defense was better than in previous games but we still made some mistakes and one cost us the winning goal. We lost two very good games by one goal. That doesn't mean it will demoralize us."

Asked to comment on tonight's rough play, Stinden said:

"By our standards, there was no rough play. The Russians forced us to play like National Hockey League pros and used their bodies a lot more tonight."

The referees, Rudolf Batya of Czechoslovakia and Uve Dalborg of Sweden, kept the game under tight control, handing out 18 penalties.

In the Canadians' victory over the Soviet Union Sunday, the Canadian team protested the refereeing of the two West Germans who handled the game. The referees "will not be used for the rest of the series," said Team Canada coach Harry Stinden.

After Sunday's game, Stinden criticized the work of Bader and Kampella as "the worst I've ever seen" and said the two were "incompetent."

The referees shook hands with the Russian players after the 3-2 victory by Team Canada, but turned their backs on Canadian players seeking to shake hands.

For tonight's game, Canada had the choice of officials. By agreement, the Russians will have the choice for the final game.

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Eastern Division

W L Pct. GB

Boston 82 62 .568 0

Detroit 80 68 .541 1 1/2

Baltimore 78 69 .531 2 1/2

New York 76 72 .514 3 1/2

Cleveland 67 83 .447 15

Milwaukee 61 87 .412 20

Western Division

Oakland 87 59 .592 0

Chicago 82 62 .568 1 1/2

Minnesota 78 70 .521 1 1/2

Kansas City 72 74 .493 14 1/2

Los Angeles 64 82 .438 21 1/2

Texas 59 85 .334 25

Sunday's Results

Boston 7, Detroit 2.

Baltimore 4, Milwaukee 2.

New York 5, Cleveland 4.

Kansas City 4, Oakland 2.

Chicago 3, Minnesota 1.

Monday's Games

California 2, Texas 1.

Minnesota at Oakland, night.

(Only game scheduled.)

Minnesota at Oakland, night.

Milwaukee at Boston, night.

Cleveland at Baltimore, night.

Chicago at Montreal, night.

(Only game scheduled.)

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Eastern Division

W L Pct. GB

Pittsburgh 72 58 .554 0

New York 70 62 .524 1 1/2

St. Louis 71 70 .500 2 1/2

Philadelphia 66 75 .467 7 1/2

Western Division

Cincinnati 91 56 .619 0

Houston 81 65 .554 9 1/2

Los Angeles 80 66 .545 10 1/2

Atlanta 78 68 .531 11 1/2

San Francisco 82 85 .492 23 1/2

San Diego 67 89 .431 28 1/2

Monday's Results

San Diego 5, Los Angeles 2.

(Only game scheduled.)

Tuesday's Games

New York at St. Louis, night.

San Francisco at Houston, night.

San Diego at Los Angeles, night.

Atlanta at Cincinnati, night.

Chicago at Philadelphia, night.



END OF GREETING—St. Louis rookie quarterback Tim Lincecum unloads a pass as he is hit by Washington's defensive end Verlon Biggs in game won by Redskins.

Chiefs Defeat Saints On Last-Minute Kick

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 26 (UPI)—Jan Stenerud kicked a 22-yard field goal with 1 minute 21 seconds left in the game last night to give the Kansas City Chiefs a 20-17 victory over the New Orleans Saints.

Stenerud had earlier kicked a 12-yard field goal and Len Dawson completed touchdown passes to Willie Frazier and Ollie Taylor.

The Saints capitalizing on three Chiefs fumbles, scored on a 31-yard field goal by Charlie Duke, a 35-yard fumble return by Doug Wyatt, and an eight-yard pass from Archie Manning to tight end Dave Parks.

The Saints' first opportunity came when Larry Marshall fumbled on a kickoff in the second quarter. Ray Hester recovered on the Chiefs' 27. The Saints couldn't move the ball so Duke kicked his 31-yard field goal with 12:37 left in the second quarter.

On the next series, Kansas City drove from its 23 but stalled on the New Orleans five. Stenerud tied it at 3-3 with a 12-yard field goal with 6:44 left in the half.

With 4:33 left in the quarter, Chiefs rookie Jeff Kinney fumbled at the 30 and Wyatt, the Saints safety, picked it up and ran it down the sideline 35 yards for the score. The Chiefs tied it 10-10 with 43 seconds remaining in the half by driving 65 yards in 12 plays for a touchdown. The score came when Dawson passed four yards to Frazier in the end zone.

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Retains Title Foster Knocks Out Finnegan in 14th

LONDON, Sept. 26 (Reuters).—Bob Foster of the United States retained the world light-heavyweight boxing title when he knocked out Britain's Chris Finnegan in the 14th round of their scheduled 15-round fight here tonight.

The end came suddenly after an action fight in which Finnegan, a former Olympic gold medalist as a middleweight, landed several solid punches.

Foster, who had begun to look tired, leaped in with a left and a right and Finnegan went down, his back leaning on the ropes. He was counted out after 55 seconds of the 14th round.

Foster, 33, of Washington, has now defended his title successfully 11 times since winning the crown in 1968 from Dick Tiger. He has only once (by Ray Anderson) been taken the full distance in a light-heavyweight title fight.

The champion said afterwards: "Finnegan is the toughest boxer I have met since I became champion."

Finnegan, 28, the European, British and Commonwealth champion, stuck rigidly to his pre-fight plan to box on the retreat. In the early rounds, Finnegan danced around the ring, keeping out of range of the champion's long reach. But Foster's left jab picked up points.

A crowd of 8,000 at Wembley Pool roared when Finnegan, who had been knocked out by Foster's punches at 17, fought back bravely.

At one point, Finnegan looked as if he might pull off an upset victory as he won the seventh round.

The three-man battle for the services of Julius Erving reached a legal frenzy yesterday.

National Basketball Association commissioner Walter Kennedy fined the Atlanta Hawks \$25,000 for using Erving in exhibition games. The Hawks countered with a motion anti-trust suit against the NBA and Kennedy.

Atlanta and the Milwaukee Bucks of the NBA and the Virginia Squires of the American Basketball Association claim rights to Erving.

Yesterday, Kennedy notified Atlanta that "for playing Julius Erving in two games over the past weekend in violation of my directives of Sept. 21-22, Atlanta is hereby fined \$25,000."

The fine was the largest imposed by Kennedy since he was given sweeping powers by the NBA's board of governors last year.

The NBA governors ruled last week that Milwaukee, which drafted Erving in April, and not Atlanta, which signed the 6-foot-7 forward away from the Squires, has rights to Erving.

The case was filed Sunday in U.S. District Court in Atlanta, charges the NBA and Kennedy with Sherman Anti-Trust Act violations in applying NBA by-laws to keep Erving from playing with the Hawks.

WHA Signs Selby

QUEBEC, Sept. 26 (AP).—Left-winger Brit Selby has signed a contract with the Quebec Nordiques of the World Hockey Association after a one-year contract with the National Hockey League. Selby, 27, started his NHL career with the Toronto Maple Leafs and won Rookie-of-the-Year honors during the 1965-66 season.

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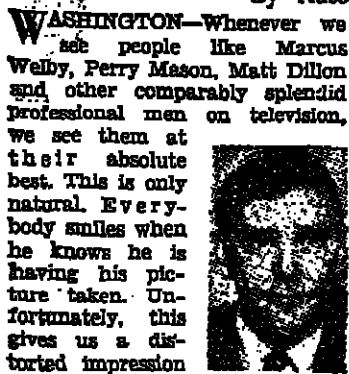
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Observer

The Human Side

By Russell Baker



Baker

WASHINGTON—Whenever we see people like Marcus Welby, Perry Mason, Matt Dillon and other comparably splendid professional men on television, we see them at their absolute best. This is only natural. Every body smiles when he knows he is being taken. Unfortunately, this gives us a distorted impression of the lives of these important men. Like the rest of us, they too have their bad days.

Right now, for example, Welby, Mason and Dillon are embroiled in one of those disagreeable affairs which are all too commonplace in the television world. The trouble began last fall when Marshall Dillon shot himself in the foot practicing his fast draw. Although television viewers would never guess it, the marshal's draw had been slowing down in recent years. In fact, of 100 street showdowns in the previous two years, Dillon had lost 73, none of which, naturally, was photographed for television.

He had, nevertheless, absorbed a lot of lead for a man his age and had suffered some serious wounds. Nine times he had interrupted divorces at "General Hospital" for emergency blood transfusions and bullet removal. Once he even had Ben Casey remove a bullet that had lodged in his central nervous system.

In any event, when the marshals fast-draw practice resulted in a gunshot wound in the fourth toe of the right foot, he decided to go to Marcus Welby, M.D. Unfortunately for Dillon, Welby was not on television that day.

"Do you have an appointment, Marshall?" asked Welby's regular receptionist, the one who is never permitted to be seen on television.

Dillon apologized. The receptionist told him that, in that case, he would have to wait. When Welby arrived from the golf course, the marshal had passed out. The reason is disputed. Dillon contends it was from loss of blood; Dr. Welby's recep-

tionist, that it was from intake of gin.

Whatever the reason, Dillon was placed on Welby's operating table after the receptionist said, "He was complaining about his foot." Removing the unconscious Dillon's left shoe, Welby immediately noticed an acute bunion condition, which he treated surgically.

The marshal was furious when he recovered consciousness. He refused payment of Welby's bill for \$250 for bunion surgery and threatened to sue.

Welby ordered his bill collector to go to work on Dillon. The bill collector began phoning the marshal in the middle of the night.

Dillon retaliated at first by ticketing Welby's car whenever he saw it double-parked at the country club. When Welby's bill collector began telling all the gummies in the territory that the marshal was a deadbeat who wouldn't pay his bills, Dillon sought legal aid.

He went to see Perry Mason. He said he wanted to sue Welby for slander, libel, defamation of character and removing a bunion without a permit. Mason coolly pointed out that such suits were very hard to win. The big-money awards from juries, he said, came out of malpractice suits.

He had Dillon enter "General Hospital" for a thorough check-up. The findings left Mason ecstatic. "We've got Welby for every cent he's worth," Mason said.

"What's wrong?" Dillon asked. "When he operated," Mason said, "he left a sponge in your brain."

Dillon explained that this must have been the work of Ben Casey long ago. "You don't have to tell that to the jury," Mason replied. "Welby's lawyers will never locate Casey. I'll have Paul Drake see if he has any reruns playing anywhere in the country, and if so, we will have them destroyed."

"Ain't that what we in Dodge call dirty pool, Mr. Mason?" the marshal asked. Mason said yes, it certainly was, but this was a messy proposition sometimes, and people, after all, would be people. The case still hasn't come to court. There have been too many television cameras around lately.

Leverette Gregory stands in entrance to a Flowerdew Hundred house.

New World—When It Was Really New

By Hank Burchard

WILLIAMSBURG, Va. (WP)—In a cornfield along the banks of the James River in Virginia, anthropologists from the College of William and Mary are digging up evidence of what life was like in the New World when it was really new.

Flowerdew Hundred plantation, an upriver offshoot of the 1607 Jamestown settlement, is considered the most important 17th-century site found so far in North America. Data gleaned from the dig will go toward supplementing the scanty written records—settlers were too busy surviving to keep full records.

The plantation survived the great massacre of English colonists by Indians in 1622 and was abandoned a few years later. Consequently, the early foundations were not disturbed or covered by later buildings. Excavations under the direction of the William and Mary anthropology department, headed by Prof. Norman Barba, began this spring.

So far, 18 early 17th-century sites have been found in the settlement, including a stone house foundation which may be the oldest remaining one of its type in America.

Other finds include a fort with more than 4,000 feet of palisade, gun parts, cannon balls, armor, tools, kitchen middens, hardware and glassware, pottery, iron and pewter from England, Germany, Holland and China, as well as the probable site of the first American windmill.

The finds predominate the bulk of those from Jamestown, because the original site there has been washed away, along with the remains of most of the early outposts along the James.

The shoreline along Flowerdew Hundred is protected from erosion by Windmill Point, which also gave the settlers command of the river for several miles, lessening the danger of raids by Indians or Spaniards.

For the past five months Leverette Gregory of the College of William and Mary in Williamsburg has spent all his time supervising the dig.

The people who lived there "were incompetents, mostly," he said. "The first few years they probably starved. After that, John Smith got them organized, they probably had enough to eat, but it was not a good life in the beginning. Except that it was better than the life they had known in England. They were beggars, or criminals, or people faced with the choice of going to debtors' prison or to Virginia as indentured servants. Ignorant, superstitious, fearful, fractious. Most of the leaders were not much better. If the Indians hadn't taught them how to survive, they wouldn't have."

"I give a great deal of pride in American heritage. Kids are being taught now that too much patriotism is not good, but for a handful of people with hardly any skills or useful

knowledge to come out here into a wilderness and build a society—that's something worth studying, and remembering, and honoring."

Flowerdew Hundred was patented in 1618 by Sir George Yeardley, governor and captain general of Virginia. It originally embraced about 1,000 acres and was named after his wife, Temperance Flowerdew (New Dies, Flower of God).

Flowerdew and nearby Maycock Plantations were granted by King James I, ruler of Virginia "by the grace of God," and—more to the point—by King Powhatan, ruler in fact of the lands of the Powhatan (Weyanoke) Indian nation.

Powhatan soon realized his error, and in 1622 made war on the settlers who were pouring into the James River valley. Several hundred were killed, including six at Flowerdew and four at Maycock.

Mr. Gregory thinks the massacre may explain some of the construction at Flowerdew.

"Flowerdew and Maycock (which also is being excavated) were two of the seven outposts that were strong enough to withstand attack. People must have flocked in. They had to have shelter."

"Here," he indicated dark outlines on the ground—"we see that the main house was enlarged, almost doubled, but without any stone or brick foundation. Why, when such pains were taken with the foundations of the original dwelling, would they take on other rooms?"

"I think it must have been because they needed to provide shelter, fast, for the refugees."

This game of pushing out why the people at Flowerdew did things will keep the William and Mary team busy for years. The anthropologists will have the money they need to complete the studies because the project is being underwritten by a foundation called Southside Historical Sites, Inc.

The founders are Mr. and Mrs. David A. Harrison III, owners of Flowerdew Hundred. They not only have given the diggers carte blanche to destroy their cornfields but are paying them to do it.

"I forget sometimes that this place doesn't belong to me," Mr. Gregory said. "David Harrison says it doesn't belong to him, either. It belongs to the people of Virginia and America. Eventually there may be a reconstruction of the settlement, open to the public. Authentic recreation of the site is possible because very soon after it was built the settlement moved and the early foundations have remained intact for 350 years."

"I don't think they were driven out of here by Indians," Mr. Gregory said. "It probably was the flooding you get there from high water—we've had to pump it out five times—or maybe these damn mosquitoes from the swamp."

PEOPLE: Of Power Lines, Javelins, Parachutes

Zap. Schoolgirl athlete Anne Goodale, 17, of Concord, England, took her javelin into an open field and cut loose with a powerful throw. The javelin cut a power line, transformers exploded and a housing development was blacked out for two hours. "It was all a bit embarrassing," she said, "but the Electricity Board people didn't seem to mind. They saw the funny side of it."

Australian parachutist Bernard Todd, 20, had a couple of laughs on his first jump. He was blown into electric power lines at Cheltenham, near Brisbane. He bounced off one cable then fell between two others that caught his chute. Todd dropped to the ground unscathed as two of the lines broke in a shower of sparks that set dry grass afire. Firemen put out the blaze, linemen restored power to the town of Beerwan, and two hours later Todd completed his second jump without mishap.

When Darlene Bush sold her house in Indiana, Pennsylvania, seven years ago, she told the new owner, Helen Fick, to keep an eye out for a diamond ring she had lost. Last week Mrs. Fick found the ring while gardening. It was caught in the roots of a weed she pulled.

Coincidentally, gardener Arnold Andrews of Shropshire, England, reports digging up a potato from his back yard and finding in it a gold ring set with diamonds.

AILING. American comedian Jimmy Durante, 79, who is expected to be hospitalized for about a week in Santa Monica, California, to recover from exhaustion brought on by a busy schedule.

Mr. Durante said Du-rante is "doing fine" and would undergo his annual physical examination while in the hospital. Former Arkansas Gov. Winthrop Rockefeller, 60, younger brother of New York Gov. Nelson Rockefeller, is hospitalized in New York, undergoing tests and examinations after the removal of a cyst from his arm. It is indicated signs of a malignancy.

Seven-gold-medal Olympic swimmer Mark Spitz has taped his first TV show, a skit with Bob Hope who said of Spitz, a dental student who portrays a



Jimmy Durante

dentist in the sketch, "Mark his homework after the through. . . . He knows, lines but he reads them too. He's gotta learn to wait for laughs."

Actor Brian Kelly, 41, fo star of the TV soap "Flip and aces," actress Anne Bancroft, have obtained a marriage license in Santa Monica, California. wedding date was given.

World middleweight champion Carlos Monzon and wife have adopted a wee boy, members of the Mc family said in Santa Fe, Ariz. The boxer and his have two children of their a girl, 11, and a boy, 7.

Kekoa Kaapa, a candidate mayor of Honolulu, might problems getting voters to member him if he used his name: Kekoa Kaapa Kaapa. The first name me the first name me tree on verdant cliffs of the Koo Mountains, and the last name means "the swa-cup bearer Kamehameha the great."

A Toronto couple discover that their ocelot was no wat dog. While they slept thieves c ried off \$8,000 in cash, ant jewelry worth more than \$30, and the ocelot. He was valued \$1,000.

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